INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

VOL. XVII NO. 270– BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TORY-LIBERAL "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST INDIA.

Attempts To Divide Labour Cabinet.

FLEET STREET LIE FACTORIES IN FULL BLAST.

Ex-Satraps And Retired Civilians Pressed Into Service.

PREMIER BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

I. L. P. Members Determined To Support Viceroy's Announcement.

Graphic accounts continue to pour in about the "conspiracy" hatched by the Tories and Liberals both against India and the Labour Cabinet.

Ex-satraps and sun-dried bureaucrats on the retired list have been engaged by the reactionary Fleet Street organs to paint lurid pictures about the economic ruin facing Britain and the State of anarchy, chaos and bloodshed in India if Dominion Status is granted to her.

Through vigorous propaganda both in the Press and in Parliament attempts are made to divide the Labour Cabinet on the Indian question. But it is evident from the interview of Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Halford Knight that the Independent Labour Party is determined to stand by Viceroy's statement.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Confirmation is available says the London Correspondent of the "Free Press of India" that there are organised efforts made in order to bring about a deadlock between the Government and the Congress leaders.

It is not considered unlikely that as a result of the manouvres of the Opponents of the Labour Government's Indian policy His Majesty's Government may be persuaded either to completely abandon all ideas of political amnesty or to postpone the date of the amnesty as well as to restrict the application of the amnesty as to exclude persons under-going trial or under-going incarceration under what is called as excluded sections of the penal code.

QUESTION OF AMNESTY.

Regarding the question of amnesty it is noteworthy that even before Indian leaders referred to it in their Delhi Manifesto it was known semi-officially that the Cabinet had under consideration the question of amnesty. In fact opinion in Indian circles in London was that the stipulation regarding amnesty was superfluous because the authorities had the question already under consideration and it was believed that what was an open secret in England could not but be known to Indian leaders also, especially as prominent Indian leaders were keeping themselves in touch with the Viceroy.

MR. BENN'S REPLY.

But Mr. Wedgwood Benn's reply to Mr. Fenner Brockway on the question of amnesty has intrigued those who have followed developments with inside knowledge. If Mr. Brockway tabled the question it was not certainly to embarrass the Labour Secretary. The Independent Labour Party members are closely in touch with the members of the Government and therefore if Mr. Brockway had put the question, it is believed it was not without sufficient reason.

I. L. P. MOVE.

With Mr. Benn's reply on record the Independent Labour Party is now in a position to move officially in order to counteract the pressure that is being brought to bear upon Labour Government to placate its opponents by reversion to reactionary policy.

Much will now depend on Lord Irwin because if there is agreement between Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin the Cabinet it is believed would find it difficult to resist lead which both might give. As far as can be ascertained Mr. Wedgwood Benn is determined to persevere in spirit which underlies the Viceregal announcement. That announcement was itself made possible only because there was understanding and agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn. If Lord Irwin also perseveres in spirit in which he pleaded and worked for announcement there is consensus of opinion in political circles that authorities would find no difficulty in satisfying what is regarded as very moderate demands contained in the Delhi Manifesto.

ADHERE TO DELHI MANIFESTO.

Friends of India in Cabinet as well as in Labour circles are gratified with the attitude of the leaders as enunciated by Delhi Manifesto and as long as the Delhi Manifesto is adhere to it can be expected that the Indian leaders will carry with them support of their friends on this side in their endeavour to secure fulfilment of conditions of co-operation enunciated in Delhi Manifesto.—Free Press Beam Service.

—:o:—

"PERIL OF GRANTING DOMINION STATUS."

Sydenham Begins Attack In "Daily Mail."

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In pursuance of a campaign against the "Peril of granting Dominion Status to India," the "Daily Mail" is printing a series of articles by "experts" on India, the first of which written by Lord Sydenham appears to-day.

It declares that some speeches in the debates on November 5 and 7 will necessarily fan the flames already sufficiently menacing and expresses the opinion that it is a crime against the Indian people and the Indian Empire to suggest

(Continued on Page 6.)

"TEACHING NATIVES A LESSON."

—:o:—

Strong Police Force At Durban.

TEAR GAS FOR COLLECTING POLL-TAX.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Durban.—Uneasiness regarding the native position in South Africa coupled with the reports of Communistic plans to provoke unlawful native demonstration throughout the country on Dingaan's Day, (December 16) has prompted the Government to administer salutary lesson to Durban where law has been most flagrantly flouted.

A strong force of European and native Police under the personal supervision of the Police Commissioner, De Villiers has arrived with the purpose of raiding the native barracks, examining poll-tax receipts and enforcing law regarding payments of tax and illicit brewing of liquor. The fact that poll-tax due in March has not yet been paid is considered as a serious development.—Reuter.

TEAR GAS ATTACK FOR COLLECTING TAXES!

—:o:—

DURBAN, Nov. 14.

The police with tear-gas bombs and gas-masks, raided the native compounds to seek poll-tax defaulters. Six thousand natives were examined. Six hundred arrests have been made.—Reuter.

Summary Justice For Natives.

—:o:—

DURBAN, Nov. 14.

Poll-tax defaulters were tried by special courts and ordered to pay tax or serve a month in prison. The situation is quiet. The Minister of Justice left for Pretoria by air, just as he came.—Reuter.

Arabs Sent To Gallows.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14.

In connection with the rioting in Safed two months ago over the Arab-Jew troubles, several Arabs have been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

MINERS' DEMANDS MET.

—:o:—

Reduced Hours And National Board.

IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is authoritatively stated that an agreement has been reached with the miners' leaders on the main principles of the Government's proposals to legislate during this session of Parliament on the reduction of miners' hours, the gradual nationalisation of mining royalties and the establishment of marketing schemes for the regulation of outputs and prices.

The Government propose to seek powers to establish the National Board to act as an appeal tribunal on wages and other national issues which will be embodied in immediate legislation.—Reuter.

SPLIT IN OWNERS' RANKS

—:o:—

Miners' Working Hours Question.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is stated that definite progress has been made in yesterday's discussions between the Cabinet Coal Committee and the Executive of Miners' Federation enabling Government to proceed immediately with the first Bill relating to working hours and marketing of goal. The colliery owners of South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire in defiance of Mining Association have jointly agreed to accept Government's proposal.—Reuter.

ASSAM GOVERNOR IN SONAMGUNGE.

—:o:—

SONAMGUNGE, Nov. 14.

On arrival at Sonamgunge yesterday, the Governor of Assam was met by the Divicional Commissioner and other officials. During the day His Excellency met the local Flood Relief Committee, visited public institutions and granted interviews to non-officials. —A. P.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive Released On Bail.

G. I. P. Ry. MEN'S UNION'S OFFICE SEARCHED.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and Editor of "Railwayman", an official organ of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, was arrested on Thursday morning by Inspector Nyampalli of Bombay C. I. D. on a charge of sedition. Mr. Ranadive, it is alleged, wrote an article in the "Railwayman", in its issue of July last, which the authorities considered as seditious. The office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was searched till afternoon.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL.

—:o:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared this morning before Mr. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for the release of the accused on bail. Mr. Nariman remarked that although he knew that Mr. Ranadive was arrested on a charge of sedition he was not aware of the exact nature of the offence. He expected Mr. Ranadive to be placed before the Court when he would be able to know the nature of the offence for which he was arrested.

The Magistrate observed that he had no objection to release the accused on bail, but he feared that his hands were tied by law.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that recently some leaders in Calcutta including Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose were arrested under the same Section 124-A and they were released on bail by the Magistrate there. Mr. Nariman further added that the punishment under Section involved two years' imprisonment or transportation for life and not death. Therefore it was open for the Magistrate to release the prisoner on bail.

The Magistrate remarked that the application for bail could be renewed when the police would place the accused before him for remand. The Magistrate added that he would take up the hearing of the case on Monday next.

Mr. Ranadvie Released On Bail.

—:o:—

Later in the afternoon Inspector Nayampally C.I.D. placed Mr. Ranadive for remand in custody when Mr. Nariman renewed his application for bail.

Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appearing for the Crown opposed the application stating that the Court had no discretion to give bail. He said Mr. Ranadive was arrested in respect of the publication of an article in the issue of the "Railwayman," dated July 10 last.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that unless the offence alleged was one of conspiracy as in the Meerut case, sentence under Section 124-A I.P.C., did not involve death. Therefore the Magistrate had powers to release the prisoner on bail.

The Magistrate then passed an order that the accused be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 on one surety. The surety was to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash. He also directed that the accused should not write or contribute articles which might be considered as coming within the purview of the Section, during the pendancy of the case.

The Magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for Monday next.

CLOSE THE RANKS.

—:o:—

Dr. Satyapal's Appeal.

LAHORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESENTS ADDRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

To welcome Dr. Satyapal after his release from Jail, a public meeting was held to-day at the Municipal Gardens outside the Mori Gate where a welcome address was presented to him by the City Congress Committee. Lala Dunichand presided.

Replying to the address, Dr. Satyapal paid a glowing tribute to the martyrdom of Jatindra Das and made a fervent appeal to close the ranks in Congress circles.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Welcomed By C. P. And Berar Depressed Classes Conference.

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

The C. P. and Berar Depressed Classes Special Conference has concluded its session. It welcomed the Viceroy's announcement but insisted on proportionate representation for the depressed classes on the Round Table Conference. The Conference supported the Sarda Bill.

Before the delegates dispersed, the temple of god Vithoba, owned by Ganpati Maharaja, was thrown open to all, and several hundreds of depressed class people entered the temple in procession and worshipped.—A. P.

National Congress Condemns Weak Attitude Of Govt.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

A cable from Nairobi runs:—"The East African Indian National Congress unhesitatingly condemns the Government of India's weak attitude as shown by the declaration that they were mere advocates and not a high contracting party" in relation to the question of status of Indians in Kenya. The Congress further calls upon the Governor-General in Council, to make a declaration in unequivocal terms regarding East African Indians.—A. P.

Andhra P. C. C. Office To Be Removed To Bezwada.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The Office of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will be removed from Madras to Bezwada permanently from the 20th November.—Free Press.

IRAQ PREMIER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

"Life Without Honour Or Pleasure."

LAST LETTER TO SON.

"I Am Considered Traitor To Country And Servant Of British."

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Bagdad.—Sir Abdul Muhsin, the Premier of Iraq, has been found shot dead. There has hitherto been no explanation of the occurrence.—Reuter.

WHAT GOADED HIM TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

—:o:—

Life Without Honour Or Pleasure.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 14.

The Premier's death has created a tremendous stir in Baghdad. Sir Abdul Muhsin spent a perfectly normal day yesterday, carrying out the usual duties of his office in the morning, attending a meeting of the Progressive Party of which he was the leader in the afternoon, and playing a game of cards in the Iraq Club in the evening.

MEAN TO TAKE MY OWN LIFE.

He returned home at 7 o'clock and announced his intention to write a letter to his eldest son aged 19 who is a student of engineering in Birmingham. Two hours later the members of the family saw him with a revolver.

He stated that he meant to take his own life. They attempted to secure the weapon but he ran to the verandah overlooking the Tigris and shot himself through the heart.

'LAST HISTORIC DOCUMENT".

In the early hours of this morning the Government issued a statement announcing the death with profound sorrow and regret and adding: "He has left a historic last document to his son explaining the circumstances leading to his great sacrifice."

"LIFE WITHOUT HONOUR OR PLEASURE".

The letter to his son in Arabic is as follows:

'My dear son Ali.

I ask you to forgive me. I have no further desire in this life from which I have known neither honour nor pleasure.

The nation is pressing for service but the British do not agree. I am without help. Iraqis are weak. They believe me to be a traitor to my country and a servant of British. What a calamity. I have endured all kinds of insults and taunts as a reward for my efforts to secure happiness for my country in which my fore-fathers have lived with honour and dignity.

LAST ADVICE TO SON.

My dear son my first request to you is to show kindness to your young brothers, to serve your mother and be loyal to your country. My second request is that you should remain absolutely loyal to King Faisal and to his heirs and successors. Please forgive me, my dear son Ali."

The funeral is taking place this afternoon and it is expected that majority of Baghdad's quarter million inhabitants will attend it. —Reuter.

"NEVER A SERVANT OF BRITAIN."

—:o:—

"Baghdad Times" Appreciation.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 14.

The "Baghdad Times" says:—The Iraqi nation's loss is almost irreparable. Sir Abdul Muhsin had been the Premier of four Cabinets and the simple truth that never for a moment did he lose faith and confidence of his fellow countrymen makes the manner of his death all the more poignant. Britain was proud to count Sir A. Muhsin who was worthy descendant of a great family of Iraq among her friends. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say he was never in any sense Britain's servant—a word used in his moving letter to his son. No man who takes a prominent part in public life can escape criticism but we believe that the most vehement critics never doubted for a moment his fine patriotism or disinterestedness of motives of Sir Abdul Muhsin Sadun."

The political consequences of tragedy are awaited with some uneasiness.—Reuter.

LAJPAT RAI MEMORIAL.

Pt. Motilal Nehru's Appeal.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following appeal:

"The anniversary of the death of Lala Lajpatrai falls on the 17th instant. The subscription so far collected for his memorial fall far short of the actual requirement. I appeal to all Congressmen and Congress Committees and the public to observe the anniversary by house to house collections for the memorial already decided upon for that great son of India and to make earnest efforts to make up the deficiency. At least two lakhs should be collected on that day."—Free Press.

ANGLO-IRAQUIAN RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Negotiation Of New Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons today, in reply to questions. Mr. Lunn said that Government intended to negotiate a new Treaty with Iraq which would apply when Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN PAESTINE AGAIN.

—:o:—

Safed Startled By Rifle Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Jerusalem.—Heavy rifle-fire by unknown assailants startled Safed last evening. The local troops replied and reinforcements were rushed up. One soldier was wounded. Armoured cars drove in direction of the firing but the raiders were not discovered.—Reuter.

Zoubkoff Under Arrest.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Berlin.—Zoubkoff who presumably came to attend his Princess-wife's funeral at Bonn has been arrested for entering Germany without a permit.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

(For Details See Page 5.)

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			16,650
16 Nov.	Ranchi ..		11,121
23 „	Macedonia*..		10,954
30 „	Morea ..		16,063
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,849
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*.		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	16,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
			16,568
10 „	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	11,518
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		20,847
24 „	Mooltan x ..		11,120
31 „	Macedonia ..		10,946
7 June	Mantua ..		15,132
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	20,837
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	10,857
28 „	Razmak ..		16,601
5 July	Ranpura* ..		11,000
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	16,088
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,610
26 „	Rawalpindi..		
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkuudax..		16,572
23rd „	Razmak ..		10857
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,568

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France In both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
28th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
22nd Nov.	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
193)			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
15th Nov	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi	
16th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi.	
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi,	
20th „	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.	
20th Nov.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
20th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	8021	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	6901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	29 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov	4 Dec
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT D'SOUZA STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai, widow of Jamnadas Gokuldas, the plaintiff in suit No. 3969 of 1922 (Jamnabai, widow of Jamnadas Goculdas vs. Gomtibai, widow of Gokuldas Haridas, and another) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 8th August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, situate at D'Souza Street, admeasuring about 235 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 479, etc., New Nos. A|1624, etc., Old Survey No. 947, etc., New Survey No. 1A|2273, Cadastral Survey No. 423 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1782| 1786, Street Nos. 1, etc., and bounded on the East by De Souza Street, on the West by the property of Mapla Muss, on the North by the property of Narandas Kanji, and on the South by the property of Keshavji Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

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Fill in your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

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For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Spinning Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching experts, Doctors, clerks, Engineers, Managers Secretaries, Mechanics, etc. Apply enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & Co., Delhi.
A R2004

WANTED—DEALERS, famous art work of Surat, Sandalwood carving speciality in boxes. Price list on application to J. G. GAJIWALA BROS., Chhipwad Ambaji Road, Surat.
A R2000

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless. Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 33076

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Only 17 Dt. Organising inspectors, 13 Sub-inspectors and 8 Supervisors on a fixed salary of Rs. 200-10-285, Rs. 100-5-140 and Rs. 65-5-100. Desiring people will have to remit Rs. 17. Rs. 13 and Rs. 8 respectively with their applications to qualify themselves. Good prospects for deserving people. In case of non-acceptance 1/2 the amount will only be refunded. Should reach the undersigned on or before 26th, Dec. 1929. This advt. will not appear again. P. VENKATRAO, Business Organiser, Lakkapandir St. Vizianagram City, B. N. Ry.
A R2002

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R1988

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1988

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

WANTED—Suitable matches for a handsome and modest lady, aged 25, educated in English, Hindu, Urdu, well-versed in music, needle-work, etc. (2) A. Nepali rajput woman aged 26 with one child of 6 months (3) a beautiful Vaish girl aged 17 years .For No. 1 only men of independent views and means earning Rs. 400/ or more p.m. need apply with photoes and postal stamps of one rupee. HONY. SECRETARY, Widow's Home Delhi Daryaganj.
M R2003

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IRAQ RAILWAYS.

VISIT BAGDAD, BABYLON AND THE TOWER OF BABEL.

Cool Climate November to March.

SPECIAL CONCESSION FARES TO TOURISTS FROM INDIA: DOUBLE JOURNEY FOR 1-1|2 SINGLE FARES,

for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, tickets available for 14 days covering journeys as under:—

BASRA to BAGDAD via UR JUNCTION (for Ur of the CHALDEES) and Hillah (for BABYLON) returning from Bagdad (via KERBALA) to BASRAH. 1st Class Rs. 106-1; 2nd Class Rs. 61-13. Weekly steamer service between India and Iraq.

Full particulars from—

Agent for the Government Railways of Iraq, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and all Principal Passenger Agents in India.
33037

LEGAL NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PROVIDING EXTRA PURLINS ON F AND H BAYS OF PAREL LOCO. SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of Steelwork required for the above noted work.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by Money Order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Providing extra purlins for Parel Loco. Shops". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 11th November, 1929.
33100

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2574 of 1928.
Full title.

GHANSHYAM SHIVNARAYEN and Another .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHADEVI, widow, and Others ..... Defendants.
To,
PURSHOTTAM SHIVNARAYEN.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of Plaintiffs before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Norman Wright Kemp, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.), for an order for appointment of Receiver of the estate of the deceased Shivnarayen Ramchandra and for payment of suitable maintenance allowance to the Parties when you may appear if you so desire.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1929
HIRALAL N. MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
33113

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF FRERE ROAD AND BROACH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. E. Mawhood, W. Lomax and C. E. Hitchings of Messrs. Gibbon and Co. of London, the Owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground, lying and being at the corner of Frere Road and Broach Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355-5|9 square yards (according to the Cadastral Survey Register 360 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 55 of the Prince's Dock Division registered by the Bombay Port Trust formerly under Rent Roll No. 98 and now under Rent Roll No. 1041, together with the messuage, tenement, godown or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 4447, Street Nos. formerly 132-134 and now 90, 1, 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, Frere Road, and Broach Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Broach Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by other land of the Bombay Port Trust leased to Meghji Vallabhdas, on or towards the East by Frere Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by other land of the Bombay Port Trust leased to Govindji Bharmal and Kanji Motibhai, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Mooljl Haridas and were occupied by his tenants and are now in the possession of the Vendors and are occupied by their tenants.

NOTE:—The above property is held by the Vendors as Lessees under a Lease dated the 4th June, 1929, granted by the Bombay Port Trust to them for the period of 50 years commencing from the 31st May, 1929.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
All the laughs of a hundred funny stories !
"TURKISH DELIGHT"
With
RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT
JULIA FAYE
An exquisite comedy of harem life packed with tense dramatic action and laughs.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST DAY
The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama
"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.
TO-NIGHT'S
Performance at 10 p. m.
Under the Patronage and Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF
SIND RELIEF FUND.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The loveliest woman in the world
VILMA BANKY
in
THE AWAKENING
WALTER BYRON
To her it was life, Love and Happiness: to him, a Game.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
Presents
BARBER OF SEVILLE
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-MORROW.
ESPECIAL and EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT OF
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
From the FOLIES BERGERE and MOULIN ROUGE PARIS.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
JAMESON THOMAS AND EVE GRAY
in
POPPIES OF FLANDERS
9 Parts
with
FULL MILITARY BAND
TO-MORROW
JOHN GILBERT
in the thrilling M.-G.-M. Picture
12 MILES OUT.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. AND JOBYNA RALSTON
In
THE TOILERS
9 Parts
Epic drama of men who work with death at their elbow and of women whose love is tinged with fear.

Digitized with Dasgupta Associates from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

FRIDAY, November 15.

S.S. Morea with the English mails from London of October 31, due at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 16.

S.S. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE

—:o:—

Marriage.

KAPADIA—KAPADIA, Chunilal Anandji Kapadia son of late Mr. Anandji Purshottam Kapadia and Miss Vasantbehan Narottamdas Kapadia, daughter of the late Mr. Narottamdas Bhanji at Borivli on 13th November, 1929.

A STUDY CIRCLE IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGY:—A meeting of the Study Circle in Modern Psychology (McDoughall's Outlines) will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, near French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Surada" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 17th inst. instead of 14th as previously notified.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION:—The Blind Relief Association, Bombay is highly indebted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bhavnagar State (Kathiawar) who has become a Life Member of this Association.

LOST 17 LBS. IN 15 DAYS.

—:o:—

Accused's Plea For Release On Bail.

COLLECTOR DEFAMATION CASE.

Ashley Clarke Harris against whom a complaint of defamation has been made by Mr. Gilligan, Collector of Ratnagiri, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, this morning by the Satara Police.

Harris wanted to make a statement to the Magistrate, who, being busy with other cases directed him to Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

"LOST 17LBS IN 15 DAYS."

Before Mr. Khandalawalla, Harris made a lengthy statement making allegations against the police, the authorities of the Alipore Jail and the District Magistrates of Dharwar and Satara. He complained that he was arrested at Chandranagore and had been kept in custody for 81 days. The food he was given while in the Alipore Jail was simply "horrible" and he had been reduced 17 pounds in weight in 15 days. He requested the Magistrate to release him on bail.

The Magistrate said he would pass orders later on.

It will be recalled that the case against Harris was recently transferred from the Satara District Magistrate's Court to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court by an order of the High Court.

GOOD NIGHT!

Say it with a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa.

Its delicious flavour soothes the tired nerves, and it assists healthy, unbroken sleep.

Rowntree's Cocoa

It's Right if it's Rowntree's

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

The Bowling Problem With The Hindus.

(By ESJIAAREN.)

In my previous article referring to this subject I have dwelt at sufficient length on how the bowling standard of the local Hindus has, during the past several years, appreciably declined while, side by side, there was an allround progress amongst the Parsis as far as this department is concerned.

Is it really a problematic thing for the Hindus to find really good successful bowlers? Yes, as far as the selection from the local men goes, it is indeed a difficult problem. But for the Big Tournament, the problem really has no existence. If the Hindu bowling during the last two years looked really poor—as it indeed looked—it was, not because there were no bowlers of merit or worth but for some reasons—which I do not here care to deal with—they were not given their proper places in the team. S. M. Joshi was left out two years ago in all regrettable manner and last year Godambe and Joshi were both out of the eleven, particularly at a time when men possessing half their abilities were not unearthed by the Hindus.

Anyway, the Hindus must commit no such blunders this year. If all the bowlers who took part in 1925 are available and I am glad to learn that they are all available as well as they are all in good form—there will be no bowling problem for the Hindus as far as the Quadrangular Tournament is concerned this year. Chandarana, of course, has not to be thought of.

I am not here selecting the team for the Hindu selectors. They are there to do their job and I am confident they will do it in an efficient manner. But, I want to throw some light on this point.

AN EVER-GREEN' PLAYER.

S. M. Joshi and Godambe should certainly walk into the team on their present form. People may tell you that S. M. Josni is aging fast and will be of no use. But men like Joshi, Rhodes or Warden never grow old as long as they are physically fit and they are the "ever-greens" of cricket. Even today S. M. Joshi certainly has fears in store for a batsman who takes things too much for granted and granting that he captures no wickets at all, he will always be a dilemma, the more so because he is apparently so harmless, but full of wiles and will be great help to the man at the other end.

ANOTHER BOWLING JUGGLER.

If I were the only selector, I would certainly take S. S. Joshi on my side, even if he be half as good as he was last year. Joshi was never intended to be the main strength of the side but he was last year required to do the impossible and, to add to his difficulties, the men at the other end were of no use to him as they kept the batsmen at no stage in suspense. And the fielding side seemed to have plotted against him.

I have not forgotten the dramatic shock this bowler gave to the European batting side in 1925 when he dismissed three of their best men in his first two overs. One was the giant Ward, other Hugh-Hallet and third was Traverse himself. Traverse was ruled 'not out' because the fielder made the mistake of walking out of the field but the bowler had done his part.

The Hindus have never realized this man's bowling capacity with a new ball. The story goes that when Prince Dulip asked Joshi if he kept two leg-gullies when he bowled with the new ball with the full shine on it, Joshi is reported to have humorously replied that he got the new ball at 160! When the Hindus are badly in need of bowlers, they will not certainly make the mistake of dropping this very useful man.

Ramji, of course, will be there. At any rate he ought to be there. And the others who can occasionally be entrusted with the attack shall be C. M. Rana, Naidu, the leader of the team and Pardeshi.

With this full complement, all working in full unison and harmony it should no longer be a bowling problem for the Hindus for the Big Tournament. This combination will be the most efficient machinery of destruction that any strong batting side will not afford to neglect or underrate. It should be S. M. Joshi, Godambe, Ramji, S. S. Joshi, Naidu, Pardeshi and C. M. Rana, in fact, the old, old Brigade!

I insist upon the last man to have place even if it be for his a failure. His case is unique and deserves special reference.

MUSLIM XI THROUGH PARSI EYE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me a span of space in the precious columns of your widely circulated journal to bring to the notice of the Selection Committee of the Islam Gymkhana my humble suggestions to select the following players in the ensuing premier Cricket Tournament of India:—

1. T. T. Barodawala (Bombay).
2. Lt. Vazir Alli (Bhopal).
3. Abdulla (Karachi.)
4. Gulam Mahomed (Karachi).
5. M. E Sheikh (Rander).
6. Lt. Mahomed Husein (Hyderabad).
7. Khadim Husein (Punjab).
8. Dilaver Husein (Punjab)
9. Nazir Ali (Poona).
10. A. A. Hakim (Bombay).
11. Amanullah (Ahmedabad).

Yours, etc.,
"A PARSEE."

DISCONTENT AMONG DISMISSED MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE.

Adjournment Motion In Corporation Ruled Out Of Order.

Once again Dr. J. N. Choksey made an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, but without success. Mr. Meyer Nissim, the president after fully hearing Dr. Choksey, ruled his adjournment motion out of order.

After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and signed, Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an adjournment of the house on the grounds that 75 men of the Roads Department had been dismissed without notice although they had served the Municipality from ten to fifteen years. That there was a great discontent in the city owing to the manner in which the hawkers were harassed by the Encroachment Department. He warned the House that if the grievances of the hawkers were not redressed, they would resort to a disturbance in the city.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Consideration was given to a letter from Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji, Chairman, Bai Gulabbai H. Shah Memorial Committee, drawing attention of the Corporation that the Schools Committee had accepted a donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Memorial Committee and agreed to a condition that the name of Bai Gulabbai, who was the retired Head Mistress of the Kalbadevi Gujarati Girls' School, should be associated with it. The Schools Committee then informed them that the school would be hereafter named "The Municipal Kalbadevi (Gulabbai) Gujarati Girls' School" but the word "Gulabbai" would be put in brackets The Memorial Committee objected to the name being placed in brackets. Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that the name should not be put in brackets.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji's letter be referred to the Schools Committee for report. After some discussion the original proposition was carried.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, then moved:

"That the salary of the Municipal Secretary prescribed under Section 77 (2) (d) of the Municipal Act, be graded at Rs. 700-75-1,000-100-1,200, the first increment after reaching Rs. 1,000 being granted after seven years' approved service by a special resolution of the Corporation."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

A PARSI YOUTH'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

—:o:—

Costly Jewels Saved.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Darab Manekji Arjani, residing at "Banu Manor," Chowpatty was waiting for a bus near the junction of Kalkadevi Road and Princess Street, Bombay, when his attention was drawn to a vacant victoria being driven along the road wherein was found a bundle tied in a silk handkerchief. Mr. Arjani, using his presence of mind asked the driver to stop the car. It was found that a Hindu gentleman had forgotten the bundle in the car while he had left it. After a thorough search and enquiry, it was discovered that the bundle which contained costly pearl jewels belonged to one Mr. Babubhai Dhaneshwar. Had not Mr. Arjani used his presence of mind, the article would have been lost or stolen."

New Delhi.—Rai Surendranath Guha Bahadur, Senior Government pleader and Mr. H. R. Pandridge, Barrister, Standing Counsel, have been appointed Additional Judges of the Calcutta High Court from the 18th November 1929, to 31st March, 1930, inclusive.—A. P.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

—:o:—

Prof. Mahajani Congratulated.

POONA, Nov. 14.

A crowded meeting of students passed with loud acclamations a resolution congratulating Prof. Mahajani on his appointment as Principal of the Fergusson College. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari" presided. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was also present.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, Secretary, Youth League, in moving the resolution pointed out that the appointment was in keeping with the traditions of the Fergusson College and that Professor Mahajani was long due for this honour. He emphasized the fact that discipline in educational institutions is to be enforced by example and by force of personality and character and in Prof. Mahajani there was a happy combination of all these.

The resolution was supported, among others, by Mr. Divekar, and by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Poona Youth League and was carried unanimously.—Free Press.

OPENING OF NEW VICEREGAL HOUSE.

—:o:—

LORD HARDINGE TO BE PRESENT.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

It has been decided that the formal opening ceremony of the new Viceregal House in New Delhi will take place in the cold weather of next year when Lord Hardinge, founder of the new capital, will be present as the Viceroy's guest.

This does not, however, alter the existing programme so that when the Viceroy returns to Delhi from tour on 23rd December, Their Excellencies and their staff will move to the new Viceregal House. Originally it was anticipated that the house will be ready for formal opening this cold weather.

The magnificent State rooms including the Durbar hall and the State Drawing Rooms for which elaborate schemes of furnishing have been undertaken by Sir Edwin Lutyens have not yet been finished and will not be finally ready till next cold weather.

This year, therefore, Their Excellencies will only be picnicking in the new house. The opening ceremony next year will also coincide with those connected with War Memorial and Dominion Columns for which representatives of the Dominions will be present.—A. P.

—:o:—

SATINDRANATH SEN CASE.

APPEAL FILED IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The appeal of Satindranath Sen of Barisal and 12 others against their conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 110 Cr. P. C. has been filed and will come up for hearing on the reopening of the High Court after the long vacation.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Election of Delegates to Lahore Congress.

Seven nominations were received for the four seats till the 10th evening. But three candidates Messrs. Ramnikrai N. Mehta Vile Parle, B. R. Dhurandhar Khar, and C. S. Modi Santacruz, have sent their withdrawals of their candidatures. The remaining four viz., (1) Mr. Hirachand Wanechand Desai. (2) Mr. Anurai Bhupatrai Oza. (3) Mr. H. D. Raja. (4) Mr. Harikrishna J. Bhatt are therefore declared as duly elected.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	17.14
To-day's Opening Rate	17.20
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	17.25
Difference	plus 11
Broach A/M	Rs. 315 0 0

EXPECTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	9.03
To-day's Opening Rate	9.09
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.17
Difference	plus 14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 14

Silver Ready	22 10 0
Higher.	0 1 0
Silver Forward	22 12 0
Higher.	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14

1st settlement	51 7 0
2nd settlement	51 9 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 23 To 21 Points Higher.

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Marked opened at a decline of 15 points on lower Liverpool advices but advanced 39 points from the opening level on short covering and trade buying. The market closed at a net rise of 21 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 17.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market also improved and closed at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 19 points to 16.76c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 58,000 bales while exports totalled 35,000 bales for the day.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened easy at a decline of 14 points and a further decline of 3 points was registered on selling orders from American operators. Later on prices rallied on better New York opening cables and closed at a decline of 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 24 points at 9.22d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ruled steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 14.80d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 8 points with January 8.86 and March 8.98.

The recovery in prices is purely natural as a result of short covering and trade buying. Although the present reaction may go further in the near future, there is marked absence of buying. We believe there will be increased selling pressure on further improvement and see no reason for any sustained improvement at the moment.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. December highest 17.02 lowest 16.55 January highest 17.15 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 16.76 (opening).

Hemelryk:—

"Farm Board lending farmers basis 16 cents."

Liverpool:—

"Market flat in sympathy with the Stock Exchange. Bulls realizing to stop loss. Liquidation apparently is not yet over."

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on lower advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts and trade buying."

Munds:—

"Market undertone better owing to chances favouring considerable improvement."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

4 p.m.:—

"Opinion valuless in face of financial demoralisation. We consider prices reasonable on present basis but hesitate to recommend purchases in view of general absence of buying power."

9 p.m.:—

"Buying on oversold market hoping for better stock market."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 13.

December	17.00 plus .23
January	17.14 plus .23
March	17.41 plus .21
May	17.68 plus .22
July	17.90 plus .23
Middling Spot	17.20 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 13.

December	16.90 plus .18
January	17.04 plus .20
Middling Spot	16.76 plus. .19

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 13.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
January	16.91
March	17.19
May	17.47
New York 11-45 a.m.:—	
January	16.85
March	17.14
May	17.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	58,000
Day's erports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the Continent	24,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
November		8.98—.11
December		8.98—.10
January	8.99	9.03—.11
February		9.05—.11
March	9.09	9.13—.11
April		9.15—.10
May	9.18	9.22—.11
June		9.22—.12
July	9.24	9.28—.11
August		9.28—.11
September		9.28—.11
October	9.26	9.29—.11
November		9.29—.11
January, 1931		9.29—.11
Middling Spot		9.22—.24

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

In sympathy overnight rise at New York the local market opened at Rs. 314/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 315/12 on scattered buying. Later on prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool opening advices and absence of buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 313/6.
Ooomra D./J. 267/4.
Oomra March 273/4.
Bengal D./J. 210.
Bengal March 216/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

November	184.40+3.30
February	188.60+2.60
May	191.90+1.90

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Washington, Nov. 13.

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that in the Western Belt, especially in Oklahoma, the weather has been cloudy and wet during the week and very little cotton has been picked. In Northern Texas there have been complaints of boll rotting. East of the Mississippi River, especially near the Atlantic, the week has mostly been favourable, though in the central sections there has been some interruption by rain.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

100	G G Kesha & Co.	Karanja	240
100	Do.	Aurangabad	258
100	Do.	Purna	240
100	Do.	Parbhani	240
100	Do.	Amraoti	242
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Barwaha	240
100	Khimjee Damjee	Malkapur	250
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Satona	255
100	Do.	Akola	240
100	Do.	Jalna	252
100	Currimbhai Hinganghat		250
100	Do.	Lahore	200
100	Do.	Saoner	255
100	Do.	Hinganghat	250
100	Japan T Co.	Deolgaon	239
100	Rathi & Co.	Wardha	255

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bengal D./J. 210.
Bengal March 216.
Broach A./M. 314.
Umra D./J. Umra 268.
Umra March 274.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bengal	219	215	210
Sindh	221	217	212
Punjab	216	212	207
Rajputana	219	215	210

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening 48/11/6. Highest 13/15/6. Closing Rs. 48/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 51/13; Highest Rs. 52/1. Closing Rs. 51/14.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.20—.20
Scinde, Fine	5.45—.20
Scinde, Superfine	5.70—.20
Benga, Good	4.95—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	5.20—.20
Bengal, Fine	5.45—.20
Omra, Good	6.10—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	6.40—.20
Oomra, Fin	6.70—.20
Broach, Fully Good	7.05—.20
Broach, Fine	7.30—.20
Broach, Superfine	7.55—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

November	14.27 plus .04
January	14.13 plus .02
March	14.30 plus .02
May	14.50 plus .02
July	14.70 plus .02
November	14.85 plus .09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.80—.15

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 months Discounts 5 11-16 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 11-16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2 1-2 per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Linseed May	11 13 0
Wheat Jan.	7 4 9
Wheat May	7 7 6
Groundnuts Feb.	52 1 0
Cottonseed Nov.	4 5 6
Rapeseed Nov.	10 14 0

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 to 20th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 21st 30th November.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 15/16. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 22nd November. 13th December.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 5-16 20-27 December

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1|4.
Banks Selling T. T. 276.
Banks Buying T. T. 274-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 3-8
Banks Buying 60 Days 132

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 121

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1-4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.87 9-16 13th instant.
Shanghai-London 2-2 13-16 14th instant.
Japan-London 1-11 15-16 13th instant.
London-Paris 123.85 13th instant.
London-Belgium 34.860 13th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.16 13th instant.
London-Italy 93.15 13th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange::—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 12th instant. £4-4-11 1-2 13th instant.
Silver London Ready 22 11-16 12th instant 22 9-16 13th instant.
Silver London Forward 22 7-8 12th instant 22 3-4 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready 49 7-8 12th instant 49 1-2 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 23-32 per cent 12th instant 5 11-16 per cent 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 22-32 per cent 12th instant 5 11-16 per cent 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 3-4 per cent nominal.
3 mos 3 1-2 per cent.
6 mos 4 3-4 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Market closed quietly steady. China sold. Poor support.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 5-8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 123.84

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-1-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/3.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75|8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates, 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-0-0, 5 per cent 1945-55, Rs. 101-1-0

Tone of market: Rather dull.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929.

THE CHOICE.

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We have pointed out before that almost every day that passed after the Viceroy's declaration registered a steady waning of the enthusiasm with which the declaration was first greeted. The enthusiasm has gone down very low indeed since the close of the Parliamentary debate, which repeatedly emphasised the point that the Viceroy's statement did not and could not mean a change in the British policy in India as laid down in the Declaration of 1917. The only redeeming feature of this emphasis is that the Declaration itself does not rule out the possibility of conferring Dominion Status on India in the immediate future. But possibility is not the same thing as probability. Thus it is that ardent leaders of the Independence school of thought like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar feel certain that the Parliamentary debate and the Premier's letter to Mr. Baldwin completely and finally negative the fond assumptions in the All-Parties' manifesto. He suggests, therefore, that the British Government should be regarded as having virtually rejected the Congress offer and that the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. should straightway declare a boycott of the proposed Round Table Conference. Even some of the leaders who signed the Delhi manifesto seem to have grown suddenly sceptical. That is the only natural interpretation of Pundit Motilal's convening a meeting of the signatories to the manifesto "to consider the situation arising out of the recent debates in Parliament." Evidently, the situation is now clearer than it was a fortnight ago and Congressmen are determined to make their own attitude clearer still, if only because they are bound by a clear pledge they took at the last Congress session.

The determination is natural and commendable, but the question arises what definite attitude can be taken up by Congressmen now. They justly scorn and summarily rule out the craven attitude of unconditional acceptance of Government's offer. They would rule out as summarily the attitude of those who now faintly hint at conditions with tacit reservations but would be prepared to whittle down the conditions when the testing time comes. Their choice practically lies between an unconditional rejection of Government's offer and a conditional acceptance thereof, the conditions being clearly laid down. As regards the first of these two courses, the Congress may find itself compelled to resort to it at the end of the year; but just at present it is neither expedient nor quite consistent with the previous offer of the Congress, the period of which expires only at the end of the year. The worst interpretation of Government's Declaration is not that it is a positive final rejection of the Congress offer but that it is not yet its full or even substantial acceptance. The period for acceptance given to the Government has not yet expired; and having once made an offer, the Congress cannot in fairness assume prematurely that the offer has been rejected. From every point of view, therefore, the wisest course that the Congress can now take is to accept Government's offer on clear conditions, in other words, to endorse the Delhi manifesto with an explanatory note that what is stated there as suggestions in the language of courtesy is to be clearly understood to be conditions on the fulfilment of which the promise of co-operation would be binding on the Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi adopts such an attitude when he says in "Young India": "I have meant every word of the joint manifesto as I have the now famous Calcutta resolution of the Congress." The Allahabad meeting and A.I.C.C. cannot do better than follow this lead of Mahatmaji. There is something more that the A.I.C.C. can and should do without any further delay. As Sir Tej Bahadur points out, the paramount question now is the settling of our differences with minorities in a just, generous and broad-minded manner. The A.I.C.C. should justify the demand for predominant representation for Congressmen at the proposed Conference by taking the lead in one more attempt to settle the outstanding communal differences.

IRAQ'S LOSS.

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The news that Sir Abdul Muhsin, the Premier of Iraq, has been found shot dead in tragic circumstances will be universally regretted. He shot himself under a deep sense of despair, leaving a letter to his elder son, in which he remarks "Iraquis believe me to be a traitor to my country and a servant of British. What a calamity"? Iraq suffers a serious loss in the death of one of the most prominent and experienced of her statesmen and his removal from the helm of affairs particularly at a time when the recently announced new orientation of British policy towards Iraq had raised the hopes of the Iraquis that an honourable understanding with Britain was soon possible is a grave handicap to promoters of healthy Anglo-Iraq relations in both countries. Sir Abdul Muhsin was able, as a result of the MacDonald Government's promise to negotiate with Iraq on lines similar to Egypt to form a Cabinet which pleased all sections of Iraqui politicians, even the Nationalists being placated by the inclusion of Yassin Pasha, their leader, in the new Ministry. In the Commons the MacDonald Government declared on Wednesday in reply to an interpellation that they would negotiate a new treaty with Iraq which would become operative after the latter had been admitted into the League of Nations. It is certain that Iraqui politicians will not regard the treaty as a gift horse that must not be looked at in the mouth. They will examine carefully how far Britain really intends to leave Iraq free to manage her own affairs. But the MacDonald Government's declaration of Wednesday is likely to be understood in Iraq as a move merely to gain time and in order to obviate this feeling of distrust they must take care to facilitate as early as possible Iraq's entry into the League. That the new British policy is regarded in Iraq in its right perspective is clear in the significant speech of Sir Abdul Muhsin when he assumed office. He remarked that the British offer "satisfies *part* of the aspirations of the Iraqui nation, which will expect in the long run nothing short of complete independence". No political party in Britain need be under the delusion that his successor in the Premiership will water down the aspirations of his country.

BANKING ENQUIRY—IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

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The Banking Enquiry set up in this country is like a huge complicated machine erected for mass production. It has spread its tentacles through the Provincial Committees all over the different Provinces and its central organisation has assumed the nature more of a Conference than of a Committee. The number of questions in the questionnaire supplied to the Provincial Banking Committees is legion and the questionnaire has the appearance more of an examination paper than the questionnaire of a business Commission. It must be said that the Provincial Banking Committee has taken nothing for granted, not even knowledge on the part of businessmen of the ordinary things of business life. This standard questionnaire has begun to work like the Russian steam-roller and it is expected that the files of replies which will be coming from different Provinces to the Central Committee will be at least six feet high, if not higher. Nor has the Central Committee stinted in regard to questions which are now sent to the different organisations and individuals. We must acknowledge the meticulous care with which these questions were prepared but we fear it will not be possible to see the wood for the trees. Care must be taken that the vital essentials and realities of the Enquiry are not overlooked. What is, after all, the objective of such a Committee? It is to bring about such a banking development in the country that it may be useful and instrumental in helping forward Indian agriculture, Indian insurance, Indian shipping, and, through all this, Indian trade and industries. What the public expects, therefore, of the Banking Committees, both Provincial and Central, is not so much information with regard to the details of mercantile practices and financial transactions, as an emphasis upon the real needs of the country and suggestions which will secure to the country her rightful place in banking, insurance, shipping, trade and industry.

It is interesting to note that a Banking Committee has been appointed recently in England also. The emphasis there is laid upon the relations of banking with trade and industries. The "Economist", writing upon this subject, refers to "the common burden of complaints against the English Banks." This usually takes one of the three main forms. The first is that British banks are too prone to favour international business at the expense of home industries, meaning that they are too often found to be financing Britain's competitors. The second is that the big man is allowed to borrow freely while the small man has to run the gauntlet of many formalities and obstacles. The third is that the banks tend to favour the financiers as against the industrialists. These complaints are not unfamiliar to us here with regard to the Imperial Bank and the Exchange Banks. The "Economist" analyses these complaints and comes to the conclusion that there is much of exaggeration in them. A close examination needs to be made regarding these complaints as regards the Imperial Bank and the Exchange Banks in this country, so that the handicaps which are at present placed on Indian trade and industries may be removed. The British journal emphasises the 'inadequate nature of current banking statistics", and urges that all banks should adopt the model balance-sheet drawn up by the Cunliffe Committee which is used to-day by the Lloyds Bank. Even this it does not consider sufficient for the purpose, and desires the Committee to go further in its recommendations. It observes: "Ignorance is the most fertile source of misunderstanding and to this extent the banks have their own obscurantism to blame for the attacks to which they are subject." It adds that the Committee and the Banks have to-day a great opportunity of dispelling ignorance and of showing to the business world exactly how finance can and cannot be made the hand-maid of industry. The same remarks apply to the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

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His Excellency the Governor of Burma, a "sun-dried bureaucrat" whose hostility to the Indian and Burman aspirations towards self-government is notorious, utilised the occasion of the presentation of a joint address of welcome to him by the Municipality and the District Council of Monywa in giving Burmans a lengthy sermon on their alleged lack of interest in civic affairs. He had discovered, he said, that the standard of efficiency in local bodies in Burma was "comparatively low" and he proceeded to hang on to this convenient peg the warning that Burma would have to wait unconscionably long before she secured "responsible government", because in the Governor's opinion "self-government was merely local self-government worked out on a much larger and on a more important scale". So it is theoretically in free self-governing countries, but in countries subject to that "administrative fraud" called Dyarchy this is notoriously not the case and Sir Charles Innes knows this from his long experience as an Indian Civil Servant. Local bodies whether in Burma or India starve for lack of adequate funds from the State and yet duties devolve upon them which they can fulfil only if they are financially well off. They are again far too much under the official thumb, for men of independent and self-respecting views to be useful to them in a constructive manner. It is only after the possession of genuine self-government, when the Burmans will be masters of their own public funds, that local bodies in Burma will be able to function satisfactorily.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THE VERDICT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

The science of Anthropology is a comprehensive and fascinating one. It comprises ethnology, ethnography, archaeology, philology, sociology, ethics and other sciences that are subsidiary to it. In this article we can only consider, in the briefest possible manner, that branch of Anthropology which is concerned with the studies of religious opinions, beliefs and customs of mankind. It is generally admitted, and I think few will deny it, that mankind has emerged by slow degrees from a savage and barbaric state to one of civilization. It is therefore by paying attention to the beliefs and customs of savage men that one is able to understand the origin and meaning of many beliefs and customs that have survived often in modified and altered forms, into a civilized society. In this respect, even a study of pre-historic relics throws much light on the beliefs and customs of mankind in general.

THE ORIGIN OF GHOSTS.

Being ignorant of the causes and effects of the phenomena he saw round him, the primitive man was afraid of everything. "Fear" predominated his life. Darkness, lightning, thunder, volcano, the ocean, the desert, the great rivers, the mighty roar of cataracts, the storm, the foreboding appearance of lofty mountains, the dark forest with its awe-inspiring silence, the mysterious movements of wild animals those of the sun, moon, the eclipses, comets, diseases, death, enemies, were all mysteries to him and filled him with fear. He was also haunted by dreams, echoes, shadows, and reflections; all these suggested to him that mysterious beings were the causes of the phenomena he saw round him and that he himself was duplicate. The phenomenom of dream must have early impressed him with these ideas. The human mind from the moment it began to reason and think, has always tried to provide a "theory of things". How could he explain why, when he was fast asleep, he was also engaged in fighting, hunting or some other occupation? Was it not natural to infer that at death this invisible self that rambles during sleep quits the visible body for good and leads a separate existence? Does not this explain why the dead chief or other people known to be dead, appear in the dream of the primitive man? This early belief in the existence of his own ghost would also explain the causes of the phenomena that he could not understand. They are caused by the agencies of similar ghosts. Such ghosts could be friendly or inimical; he must live in fear of them, seek their favour or propitiate them. Such is the accepted scientific belief in the origin of the belief in gods, devils, ghosts, etc.

ORIGIN OF PRIESTHOOD.

To the primitive mind the belief in the existence of many man-like ghosts was a natural inference. It follows that he attributed every incident to the caprices of these ghosts. Things were regulated by them, they could do what they like. If things were to be regulated for the benefit of the living these ghosts must be propitiated, must be kept in a pacific and friendly state of mind, every evil being the result of their anger and every good the gift of their benevolence. This could only be done by flattery and bribery. Every man could offer his prayers and bring presents to the ghosts, but in course of time it was found more convenient to appoint special men for this kind of duty. These specially selected men became the mediators between these invisible men-like ghosts or gods and living men. What could be more natural than to imagine that these selected men were in a better position to ascertain the wishes, the desires and the commands of these gods than the persons who were not so selected? If the gods were pleased with the flatteries (prayers) and the offerings of the people, the selected men (the priests) would announce this: but if the gods were dissatisfied and angry the priests would also announce this and what must be done to please them. It is easy to see how early the priests gained an unbounded influence and authority over the people.

GODS AND GODDESSES.

With the primitive men everything was a god or ghost or possessed of a god or ghost. Even such objects as stones and trees were worshipped. Animals, too, received their share of adoration. Serpents, birds, quadrupeds, etc., were considered sacred. The bull Apis, and the bull Mnevis were worshipped in Egypt, and to this day the cow is a sacred animal in India, and is, incidentally, a fruitful cause of religious quarrel between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. In course of time some of these deities become more powerful and become the object of greater veneration and others are neglected and forgotten. From the great number of gods, goddesses, and godlings, a few are destined to remain all powerful and ultimately one becomes the god of the tribe. Sir Alfred Lyell, in his "Asiatic Studies", tells us that this process of syncretism is still going on in India with regard to Hinduism. The idea of Monotheism, making one all-powerful man-like god to rule over the rest —a king of kings—is a late innovation in the rise of civilization. Though the Greeks and Egyptians had entertained the idea of Monotheism, the Israelites have the special merit of having enforced this form of worship. Its introduction was, for a long time, stoutly resisted. There are many passages in the Bible which show that the Israelites worshipped many other gods besides Jehovah, their tribal god. As late as the sixth century before Christ, Prophet Jeremiah exclaimed: "O, Israel, the number of thy gods are like the number of thy cities." The Israelities worshipped the golden calf and probably carried the brozen serpent with them as an object of worship.

IN HIS OWN IMAGE.

To appease these gods or to gain their favours, men have sacrificed everything. He has given his own blood, that of his children and everything he possessed. God was always pleased with sacrifices and the sight of blood. Human sacrifices were a common feature of all religions, including that of the Israelites. Despotic chiefs were exacting and cruel, so men thought that god was the same. Man has always created god in his own image is a true saying. God shared the feelings, appetites and passions of the people who created him. He likes flatteries, presents, and sacrifices, and magical rites and ceremonies have a wonderful effect on him. Many religions have been founded on this strange belief of sacrifice. Christianity, for instance, is founded on the belief that God, who is supposed to be all-powerful, is eternally at war with one of his own creatures—the devil—whom, seemingly he cannot annihilate. This devil tempted man to sin against God and this so enraged God that nothing could soothe him except the spilling of his own blood! This childish belief, a survival of barbaric belief, is the fundamental dogma of Christianity. Its absurdity is so obvious that Christians prefer to call it a mystery. "Credo quia absurdum."

This strange belief, probably, arose from the attempt to explain the origin of good and evil. The idea of light fighting darkness is certainly more poetic in the Zoroastrian religion.

THE "UNKNOWABLE".

It stands to reason that if God is conceived to have man-like attributes, his dealings with men must also be in the nature of men. His interest in men is believed to be very great, probably more so in the past when his visitations to this earth were frequent, and when he used to send delegates such as prophets, messiahs, etc., to make known his will. It is true his Vicar is still among us, and there are many others also who also claim to be his agents. With the increase of civilization, the conception of God has become less anthropomorphic. He is now more spiritual and immanent. God is no longer a constant visitor to the plant earth as he is related to have been with Abraham. (Gen. xviii, 20, 21.) He has become more remote, sublimized and etheral; he is far, far away in the skies where his heaven is located. In short, he has become a spirit without body, parts or passion which Colonel Ingersoll considers to be the best description of "Nothing". With some Protestant clergymen, God has become even more hazy, shadowy, and vague. He is considered to be the Universal Mind, he is "Love", a pure shadow, an abstraction, a mere word. All these metaphysical disquisitions to explain the "Unknowable" must necessarily be contradictory, meaningless, vague and hazy. No two persons can succeed in having the same conception of God. Mr. Chesterton, and my cook, Benito Fernandes, profess the same religion but certainly not the same theology.

The masses do not care for these learned ideas. For them God is a person in the sky. They

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Significant.

The announcement in the Commons by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Government, regarding the Singapore Base is indicative of the sincerity of the new men at Whitehall in regard to taking practical steps to promote naval disarmament. It is significant that the MacDonald Government have decided to slow down as much as possible the work already contracted for the Base and that they have taken the courageous step of suspending that portion of the work which could be suspended, pending the result of the Five Power Conference. This decision will evoke angry comments in the Tory Press and the Opposition has already protested against it in Parliament. But there is no doubt that the feeling in Britain is on the side of the Labour Government in this matter. A large number of their followers would in fact see the work on the Singapore Base given up completely.

Charkha For Finance Relief.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Secretary of the Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee, has published some interesting correspondence that has lately passed between himself and Mr. C. J. Irwin, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, on the subject of Government helping the organisation of handspinning as a measure of famine relief in that Division. It appears from the correspondence that in response to a public assurance that Government were anxious to incorporate the Charkha in their scheme of famine relief but were handicapped for want of a suitable staff, the Provincial Congress Committee volunteered to undertake the whole organisation of relief work through the Charkha. A detailed scheme was then demanded from the Committee and was readily given. The Commissioner next demanded a practical demonstration of the scheme, without advancing even a portion of the promised Government grant. But fortunately the actual work of the Durgawati Ashram, which we commented upon a few days ago, was placed before the Commissioner as an object-lesson. Yet the promised grant has been withheld from the Committee. We would advise the Committee to proceed with its work with such funds as it may get from the public.

Jail Reform in Punjab.

The many forecasts of the Punjab Jail Committee's report are indicative of the nation-wide interest in the question of treating prisoners in general and political prisoners in particular. Even if all the forecasts do not prove to be true, it seems certain that the treatment of political and undertrial prisoners in the Punjab will soon be appreciably more humane than that meted out to them so far. It is superfluous to add that this result will be due less to the Committee's findings than to the self-sacrifice of the Lahore prisoners. Another good feature of the Committee's report is said to be the complete abolition of racial discrimination in jails. It is true that absolute uniformity of treatment is impracticable. But the discrimination that the Committee permits is not on racial lines but is due to the nature of offences and to the prisoner's normal standard of life.

Progress of Hindi.

Lovers of Hindi will be glad to note that at this year's Hindi examinations conducted by the Madras Hindi Prachar Sabha not less than 1,656 candidates appeared, which number is said to be double that of last year. The candidates represented not only Tamil Nadu but also Andhra, Malabar and Karnatak. The recent rapid and wide progress of the Sabha is no doubt due to its publication of the excellent Hindi-English Self-Instructor and the "Hindi Pracharak," the monthly organ of the Sabha. We trust the growing popularity of Hindi despite the lack of adequate facilities will induce educationists all over India to give more attention to the study of the language.

The Fault-finder.

"You were always a fault-finder!" grumbled his wife.

"Yes, dear," responded the husband, "I found you."

CALL FOR COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

Mr. Sen Gupta's Spirited Speech To Youths.

"LET EVERY ONE BREATHE SEDITION."

BOGRA, Nov. 14.

"I am convinced that if our national movement is to go forward in its march to the cherished goal, if we are to take the masses along with us in our struggle for national emancipation, we must conserve our energy by keeping aloof from the council. I take the fullest responsibility for the statement that it is impossible to stick to the councils and yet carry on a real fight for independence. No type of revolution, far less a bloodless revolution, is possible unless we adapt our national policy to the swifty changing situation in our country," said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in the course of an extempore speech while presiding over the District Youth Conference held at Adamdighi.

"I am convinced, he said, that preparations for mass civil disobedience in the country will be impossible so long as the councils are not boycotted and the leaders are free to organise the masses of the country for a non-violent campaign.

PROGRAMME AND POLICY NOT IMMUTABLE.

"To some of my countrymen," said Mr. Sen Gupta, "this declaration on my part may appear inconsistent and irreconcilable. I yield to none in my devotion to the principles of the Swaraj Party organised by the Desabandhu. But in pleading for a change of programme in the altered circumstances of our country, I am not deviating the least from the spirit which actuated the late Desabandhu to initiate the policy of council entry. Policies and programme can never be regarded as sacrosanct and immutable. They must be made to fit in with the exigencies of a new situation that may arise. The late Desabandhu inaugurated the programme of council entry in the teeth of opposition from his countrymen and the results which followed amply justified the step taken. It is now a matter of common knowledge that the policy of obstruction pursued in the councils prevented legislation detrimental to the country's interests from being passed and exposed the utter hollowness of dyarchy as a system of government. I do not say that the policy of council entry has been a failure. On the other hand, I am here to-day to justify the adoption of that programme in the peculiar situation of the country at that time.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

But the times have changed since then which calls for a corresponding change in our tactics. From my experience as the leader of the Congress party in Council which had steadily pursued a policy of obstruction, I have come to the conclusion that beyond proving as so many temporary spokes in the wheel of Governmental machinery, we have not succeeded in organising the masses for the grim fight that is inevitable if we are to wrest power from the unwilling hands of our alien rulers."

SEDITION PROSECUTIONS.

Referring to the sentence of one year's R.I. passed on Prof. N. C. Bannerji by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipur on a charge under the mos "elastic" section of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 124-A, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "To put a check on this newly developed craze for prosecutions under charges of sedition on the part of the Government, we should make it a point not to preach anything but sedition. He therefore, proposed that throughout the whole of Bengal hundreds and thousands of public meetings should be called where the full text of Sjt. N. C. Bannerji's speech which formed the subject matter of the prosecution against him should be repeated by everyone assembled. Let the agents of the Government disperse every such meeting and prosecute every man who repeats his speech. If such a course were adopted, Sjt. Sen Gupta was sure the ultimate victory would be ours.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

The change of heart on the part of the Government, the manifestation of which was made one of the conditions precedent to the final acceptance of the invitation for a round table conference in the agreed manifesto issued by the leaders at Delhi has yet to come. And the policy repression which is being pursued in the case of the leaders of the country in different courts clearly point to that conclusion."

He concluded by exhorting the workers of the district to carry on a vigorous propaganda among the masses so that the country may be quite prepared to act up to the mandate of the Congress at Lahore as to the real nature of which he had no manner of doubt. —Free Press.

LAJPAT RAI ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

Lahore Prepares For Celebration.

BUST TO BE UNVEILED ON THE RAVI BANK.

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

Preparations are afoot for the observance of the death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai falling on the 17th. Meetings are to be held on the 16th and 17th and a bust of Lala Lajpatrai is to be unveiled on the 17th by Dr. Kichlew on the bank of Ravi where the mortal remains of the great patriot were laid exactly a year ago. In the evening a meeting will be held at Bradlaugh Hall Lala Dunichand presiding, while another meeting will be held under the auspices of the Arya Swarajya Sabha at Parimahal. Dr. Satyapal presiding.—Free Press.

State Aid To Industries In Madras.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

At the next meeting of the Madras Legislature Council, a Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act will be introduced by the Minister for Development with a view to enable the Government to grant to the applicants for Government Loan an amount equal to the nett value of the assets of the industrial enterprise, instead of only 50 per cent as at present.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S NEW LAWYERS.

—:o:—

2nd LL. B. Exam. Result.

The result of the 2nd LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University was declared on Thursday. The following is the list of successful studens:—

CLASS I.

K M Bhatt.

CLSS II.

R S Andhiarjina, V D Bapat, E Baptist, R Mahatrapatti, J R Cooper, M R Dvi, V C Dave, M S David, S B D, D R Desai, T B Desai, V T Desai, P S Dharadhar, N A Engineer, BK Gandhi, M K Ghandhi, V V Javeri, G P Joglekar, R G Joshi, G Karmarkar, S B Katpitia, H Kirtane, P K Krishnaswamy, M I Lakhani, L N Lokras, D S Lupne, H G Mahimtura, C A Mehi, D S Modak, A B Mohile, B G Purdeshwar, A M Nabar, P N Nadkrni, R G Nadkarni, M N Nair, ER Nambiar, H K Nargolkar, M S Prulker, K R Patel, Taramatee Pitamberdas Patel, K J Patharc, M D Purohit, V V Salastekar, S B Sardesai, S D Sathaye, M S Shukl, M T Takle, P P Tamhane, P T Thacker, J M Tijoriwalla, K D Timis, V Janardhanam, P H Abhyankar, P A Apte, K Y Balel, B N Bendigeri, M G Betigeri, V K Bhalode, N C Bhambure, P V Dolalkar, K H Deshmukh, R N Deshpande, S. G. Deshpande, K R Devalapur, P D Gunaji, H Sivalingappa, P Y Inamdar, R S Joshi, G N Kamat, S P Kapse, S M Khataokar, G M Khopkar, G M Koranne, K Najundayya, A B Kulkarni, D M Kulkarni, G R Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, N P Kulkarni, S K Kulkarni, M M Lad, J S Mangalekar, D V Mengale G V Makashi, B N Munavalli, G L Naik, V A Naik, G K Navandar, B H Palsikar, D S Parmaj, G T Parnaik, D B Patil, H G Patil, K P Patil, V T Patil, K M Pharate, H R Ramanna, B D Sattigiri, G R Savant, T Mariappa, V K Utpat, Y U Vani, M L Bhalja, H P Bhatt S P Dave, C C Gandhi, A P Ghia, H H Ghodadra, P M Lavingia, R M Majmundar, B J Mankad, C D Pancholy, C M Parikh, C B Patel, N K Patel, N B Satta, A C Shah, A R Shah, A K Shah, C J Shah, C M Shah, M C Shah, N C Shah, R M Shah (Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College), A B Advani, S T Advani, A De Souza, G M Hiranandani, F U Kazi, P C Mandavia, Jamna Sahibsing Shahani.

PASS CLASS.

S R Anjirbag, D V Arur, B S Barve, D V Bhat, K A Chitale, C A Choksi, R D Cooper, B B Dalvi, C B Desai, R M Desai, V B Deshpande, J J Dubash, B A Gadkari, Y G Gadkari, D K Gavandi, S N Gharda, O H Gheewala, S R Ginwalla, R B Godambe, C A Goregaoker, D S Hegde, A S Hodiwalla, V K Joseph, V R Kamath, A A Kanekar, A N Kothare, K Venkatagiri, V N Majmudar, M J Majmundar, M F Mavji, B R Mehta, K B Mehta, K H Mengle, M S Merchant, S N Nadkarni, R V Navaratna, P K Kushalapa, V G Parab, G C Parekh, K P Parikh, M K Pradnan, V R Ranadive, G J Redkar, A S Shaikh, M R Shendurnikar, S N Anantharaj, S Narayanswami, S R Upadhyaya, D V Abhyankar, B M Anivala, N V Badve, B B Bhajekar, S A Bhatkhande, R V Deshmukh, R V Deshpande, V V Deshpande, V S Deshpande, V K Deshpande, B S Dingare, S D Durve, B S Gaidolay, B P Gaikwad, N G Gujar, A B Gunjal, G M Gupte, S B Gupte, H G Heblikar, F N Hegu, H S Rao, K A Janvekar, N G Joshi, V T Joshi, D H Kalkundrikar, B M Kanitkar, L S Marathe, V H Mujumdar, N Srikanteswara, K K Nighojkar, G V Palsikar, G G Paranjape, G K Patil, G H Patil, J P Pethe, Y M Sabnis, B A M Sattar, D S Sawant, R P Sirsikar, S R Soman, V D Tikekar, K P Vakil, C K Desai, R Y Deshpande, G M Jani, S N Kazi, S P Kokje, C M Mehta, K A Mehta, V M Parikh, C B Patel, A C Shah, C C Shah, M M Shah, S G Shastri, P K Shahani.

SCIENCE AND RELIIOGN

(Continued from page 4.)

like to think of him as a being who is very pleased with prayers and offerings, fasting, self-abnegation and ceremonies. A god who listens readily to priests and who is overcome by rites and ceremonies. A god who reads newspapers and expects to see in the advertisement columns people render thanks for favours received. In fact, a god who agrees in every respect with the mentality of simple-minded people. Such are our present ideas about God, and, in truth, we are not far removed from the savage who created him in his own image.

HEADING FOR DISASTER.

—:o:—

General Election Imminent In Belgium.

BREAK-UP ON LANGUAGE QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Brussels.—The Government which is a coalition of Liberals and Catholics is heading for disaster on the issue which Premier Jaspar upon his election five months ago, declared was the essential task of new legislature, namely, the language question. Premier Jaspar has accepted the contention of the Catholics that Ghent must become essentially a Flemish University but the Liberals oppose the proposition in tones leaving little doubt of the imminent breakup of the coalition with small prospect of an alternative Government at present visible as the Socialists who are the second largest party are far short of bare majority.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HUBLI WORKSHOPS CAUSES ANXIETY.

—:o:—

Mr. Giri To Submit Report To Agent.

HUBLI, Nov. 13.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union who arrived here on Monday, delivered two lectures in which he expressed his anxiety for the situation in the Hubli Workshops. He exhorted the workers to be non-violent and to be thoroughly disciplined. He promised to study the situation and report about it to the Agent at Madras.—Free Press.

WHAT DOMINION STATUS MEANS.

Mahatmaji's Challenge To Britishers.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

English friends have been sending me cables, as I suppose, to others, telling me in substance to reciprocate the effort of the Labour Government to help India. After the joint manifesto which bears my signature in common with others, nothing more remains to be said or done. Nevertheless, perhaps, I owe it to the personal friends, who are interested in what I think and do, and who are affectionately solicitous that I should think or do the right thing, to explain my own position more definitely than a joint manifesto can ever do.

Let me repeat what I have said before in these pages that I am dying for co-operation. My non-co-operation is a token of my earnest longing for real heart co-operation in the place of co-operation falsely so called. I have therefore responded on the very first opportunity that offered itself. But I have meant every word of the joint manifesto as I have the now famous Calcutta resolution of the Congress. The two are in no sense contradictory. The letter of a document is nothing if the spirit of it is preserved in fact. I can wait for the Dominion Status constitution, if I can get the real Dominion Status in action, if, that is to say, there is a real change of heart, a real desire on the part of the British people to see India a free and self-respecting nation and on the part of the officials in India a true spirit of service. But this means substitution of the steel bayonet by that of the good will of the people. Are the Englishmen and Englishwomen prepared to rely for the safety of their lives and property upon the good will of the people rather than upon their gun mounted forts? If they are not yet ready, there is no Dominion Status that would satisfy me. My conception of Dominion Status implies present ability to sever the British connection if I wish to. Therefore there can be no such thing as compulsion in the regulation of relations between Britain and India. If I choose to remain in the Empire, it is to make the partnership a power for promoting peace and good will in the world, never to promote exploitation or what is known as Britain's imperialistic greed. It is highly likely that the Labour Government has never meant all the implications mentioned by me. In my opinion I have not stretched the meaning of the manifesto in stating the implications. But whether the manifesto can bear the weight of these implications or not, it is due to the friends in England and in India that they should clearly realise my own fundamental position. I am fully aware that India has not developed strength enough to assert the position here adumbrated. It therefore it is realised now it will be largely through the good grace of the British people. It will be nothing strange, if they exhibit it at the present juncture. It will be some reparation for the past wrongs done to India.

But if the time is not yet ripe for India to come to her own, I have patience enough to wait. I can work and live for no other goal. I recognise that mine is but the voice of an individual. How far it is representative of India's millions, no one can say; I certainly cannot.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

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In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

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CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 15th to 6 a. m. Nov. 16th 1929.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

"PIONEER" CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE

Mr. Wilson Tenders Unqualified Apology.

OFFENDING ARTICLES "WRITTEN IN LIGHT HEARTED MANNER."

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mookerji and Mr. Justice Boys formed a bench to hear the contempt of court case against Mr. F. W. Wilson, late editor of the "Pioneer". Mr. Langford James and Captain Carleton assisted by Mr. Kharat Nabi appeared for the Crown. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Miss S. K Nehru and others for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Norman Edmunds and Mr. O'Connor watched the case on behalf of the Directors of the "Pioneer" and "Civil and Military Gazette" Limited.

Mr. Wilson filed an affidavit disclaiming all intention to prejudice a fair trial of the Meerut conspiracy case. He did not desire to challenge any view that the High Court might take of the articles. If the High Court thought that any such publication was calculated to interfere with the trial he humbly expressed regret and apologised. Mr. Wilson further denied that anything in the article warranted the suggestion made by the Public Prosecutor in his speech. Inspector Derojinsky was also made out to be a spy and a man of disreputable character. It was never his intention to prejudice fair trial or to insinuate or suggest any such things against the Inspector or to criticise directly or indirectly the learned Magistrate.

MR. LANGFORD OPENS CASE.

Mr. Langford James opening the case referred to the article complained of appearing in the "Pioneer" on various dates last August. They referred to Inspector Derojinsky and the Labour Research Department. The Inspector was called as a formal search witness and leading articles appeared in "Pioneer" which amounted to contempt of court. Counsel submitted that the article was calculated and meant to hold up to the public that the Meerut case was based on forgery, etc. The article described the Inspector as the chief witness and meant the public to understand that the man was taken by the police and naturalised just in time for the Meerut case and there was no doubt what the article was calculated to do. On the 19th August there was another article dealing with the Labour Research Department.

The Chief Justice said the broad point of the case is: "Does the Editor of the "Pioneer" claim the right of commenting on the evidence of the witness in a case still pending." His Lordship wanted to know Mr. Wilson's attitude on the matter.

Mr. James said he understood Mr. Edmunds and Mr. O'Connor represented the directors of the newspaper and they expressed regret. Mr. Wilson had filed an affidavit containing an unqualified apology.

The Chief Justice pointed out to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru the law on the subject and referred to the articles on the inspector.

WRITTEN IN LIGHT-HEARTED MANNER.

Sir Tej Bahadur submitted that it was not his intention nor Mr. Wilson's to contend that it was open to the editor of the paper to comment on any aspect of the case unless the case was over. The worst view that could be taken of the second article was that Mr. Wilson tried to make fun. It was written in a light-hearted manner. Counsel did not contend that it was wholly justifiable.

Chief Justice: Humour is a most devastating weapon. There is a definite attempt to belittle and disparage Derojinsky and suggest that the prosecution is getting a very fishy witness.

Sir Tej Bahadur: Whatever the view Your Lordship takes of it, it was never Mr. Wilson's intention at any time to say anything calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the accused. Affidavit is an explanation not by way of defence but to show his intention. Sir Tej Bahadur then explained the difference between a case by jury and a magisterial enquiry as affecting contempt cases.

The Chief Justice remarked Mr. Langford James' contention was that the articles were intended to undermine the bonafides of the prosecution.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he offered on behalf of Mr. Wilson unqualified apology but certainly it was open to him to offer an explanation of the intention.

The Chief Justice. That is not the way to put in Mr. Wilson's affidavit.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he made no reservation. He gave unqualified and unconditional apology and expressed regret. Counsel explained the state of mind when the article was written. The article about Labour Research Department was then dealt with. Counsel submitted it was written under a belief which might be wrong.

MR. WILSON'S STRAIGHT ATTITUDE.

Mr. Wilson then stood up and said he wanted straightaway to admit contempt of court and offered unreserved apology to their Lordships and the court below. He said he had not the slightest intention to commit contempt.

If he had thought the prosecution would interpret that the articles would build up atmosphere adverse to Meerut trial not a single word would have appeared in the second leading article written in a humorous manner. As to the article on Labour Research Department Mr. Wilson said he was honestly surprised when he read about the department though he was fully and legally responsible for the unfortunate head lines. He said he did not write them. Concluding Mr. Wilson said: I unreservedly place before your Lordships full apology.

The Chief Justice said they were obliged for the apology and would take it into consideration.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

BIKANER STATE AND ARYASAMAJ MEETINGS.

—:o:—

False Rumours Contradicted.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

With reference to the recent complaint that the Government of Bikanir State had stopped celebration of Arya Samaj Anniversaries and also proscribed several publications, the "Leader," had made a special inquiry and has been authoritatively informed that no Arya Samaj meetings were stopped and that the position is that even permission to hold such meetings need not be applied for. All that the State Government do is to warn the speakers against utterances that might create communal tension, when they think it necessary to issue such a warning. As regards the proscribing of publications, the position is stated to be that beyond proscribing those which the State Government are informed, have already been so dealt with by the Provincial Governments, very few publications have been proscribed by the Government of the State.—Free Press.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

Annual Report Adopted

MUSLIM MEMBERS AND "NIMAZ"

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Thursday evening at the Congress House, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. At the very outset, an adjournment of the House was moved by a member on the ground that he was not supplied with a copy of the minutes of the previous meeting when he asked for it in the office. It was explained on behalf of the Executive that the copy in question was not ready when it was demanded. The adjournment motion was held out out of order.

ADOPTION OF REPORT.

Mr. Krishna Iyer then moved the adoption of the annual report and the audited balance sheet. A string of questions were asked by members, some of them with an obvious intention of blocking the business. In the end the motion was carried.

RS. 1000 FOR KHADI STORES.

A grant of Rs. 500 in each case was made to "E" and "G" wards respectively for opening Khaddar and Swadeshi bazars during Congress week and later.

Then came the question of electing a representative on the B. P. C. C. Council from the "E" Ward. As no representative from that ward came forth to offer himself as a candidate, the election was held over pending notice to the ward to recommend their nominee. A suggestion was thrown by a member that since the "E" ward was not willing to send its representative to the Council, the grant made to that ward for the bazar should be scrapped. The suggestion could not be entertained under the constitution.

ADJOURNMENT FOR "NIMAZ."

It was 8-15 p.m. by this time and Mr. Mirza Ali moved half an hour's adjournment of the House to allow the Muslim members to say "Nimaz". Several members complained that the mover of the amendment was trying to set up a new practice.

Raising a point of information, Mr. S. K. Patil asked the other Muslim members present to enlighten the House on the point whether "Nimaz" could not be said later than 8-15 p.m.

ISLAMIC THEOLOGIANS' VERDICT.

Mr. Abid Ali informed the Committee that he had consulted several Islamic theologians on the subject and he was told that the "Nimaz" could be said later than 8-15—till about 10-30 p.m.

Mr. Patil, therefore, opposed the adjournment motion which was thrown out when put to vote. Several Muslim members then repeated their previous experiment by staging a spectacular walk-out.

After several other items on the agenda were disposed of, the meeting terminated. President announced that an urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. would soon be convened for the purpose of considering a resolution regarding the Viceregal announcement and the leaders' Delhi manifesto.

BENGAL GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

To Proceed to England on Four Months Leave.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

"The Englishman" understands that His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson will probably proceed Home on four months leave next May.—A. P.

TORY-LIBERAL "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST INDIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

that Dominion Status is a near prospect.—Reuter's Special Service.

FLEET STREET LIE FACTORIES IN FULL BLAST

—:o:—

"Poison Gas" For Attack On Labour Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The campaign which is carried on in the British Press in order to stampede the Labour Government into retracing its foot-steps in regard to its Indian policy makes interesting study.

"Dominion Status for India Spells Ruin and Unemployment" runs a streamer in the "Daily Mail" which is making it a daily feature to publish elaborate attacks on Labour's Indian policy. The "Daily Mail's" experts on the Indian question are Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lord Sydenham and other retired Civilians and ex-satraps.

SPLITTING UP CABINET.

It is sought to be made out that on the one hand Dominion Status would deal economic blow to Britain while on the other hand it would hand over India to internecine warfare, chaos, and anarchy.

Another feature of this anti-Indian campaign in British Press is to create split in Labour ranks. The "Daily News" makes capital of the exchange of correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald and claims that it is a snub to Mr. Benn. It features the correspondence under the caption "Lesson to Mr. Benn" and concludes: "The reply of Mr. MacDonald is a well-deserved rebuke and censure to his cocksure colleague Mr. Benn".

"MAC" BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

According to the Opposition papers there is a distinct cleavage on the Indian question in the Cabinet, the Trade Union leaders ranging themselves on the side of the opponents of Labour's Indian policy while the politicians are on the side of the pro-Indian policy. Mr. MacDonald, however, though not a Trade Union leader is on the side of Trade Unionists on the ground of caution.—Free Press Beam Service.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA.

—:o:—

Tory-Liberal Machinations To Split Up Labour Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Efforts are being made to divide the Labour Cabinet on Indian question. In Tory circles Lord Birkenhead although he has renounced all political ambitions appears to have been briefed by vested British interests to mobilise rank and file against any far-reaching changes in India. Mr. Baldwin is for milder measures against Labour's Indian policy but it is not clear to outside observer as to who really leads the Tories on the Indian question.

It is claimed that Lord Birkenhead leads the Tories on the Indian question and that Mr. Baldwin would not not prevail.

LIBERALS DIVIDED.

As regards the Liberals Sir Herbert Samuel has openly differed from Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George. The Liberals are themselves only a handful in Parliament and division in their ranks reduces to nullity the efforts of Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George to lead the crusade against Indian aspiration.

SIR JOHN A DARK HORSE.

Sir John Simon is frankly considered as a dark horse. He put up strenuous opposition to Viceroy's announcement and it is not denied in informed circles that he offered to resign and he was told that he can do so. But Sir John's speech in the House of Commons was framed in totally different tune. Sir John is known as opportunist. Therefore it is frankly admitted that none can say as to path that he will strike out for himself until end. Sir John may still surprise both his friends and enemies by voting for substantial political advance.—Free Press Beam Service.

DEBATES ON INDIAN QUESTION.

—:o:—

British Statesmen's Views.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

What are your final impressions of Parliamentary debates on the Indian question was the question which the "Free Press of India" addressed to leading British statesmen. Lord Reading and Mr. Baldwin declined the invitation to discuss the debates. This was only expected since there is armed truce between Party leaders on the Indian question and it is considered indiscreet to discuss the Indian question outside party circles. Lord Ronaldshay, Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Halford Knight and Mr. Brockway, however, responded.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S VIEW.

Lord Ronaldshay said "The debates were initiated under misconception and were dominated by the same error. Therefore the debates were greatly irrelevant. The unequivocal declaration contained in the Viceroy's statement itself that it would be both impossible and improper to forecast the constitutional change until the Simon Commission had reported was overlooked. And an unwarranted intrepretation was placed on the statement in the Viceroy's announcement that the natural issue of the declaration of 1917 was Dominion Status. It is clear that the object of those who initiated the debates was to obtain from the Government an assurance that no action would be taken which would in any way prejudice the report of the Simon Commission by determining in advance of the report of the Simon Commission the time or the stages by which Dominion Status shall be attained.

The Government had no difficulty in assuring their critics that the Viceroy neither said nor implied anything of that nature The debate in the House of Lords made clear that the Viceroy's announcement meant nothing more and nothing less than what its phraseology warranted.

"REAL IMPORTANCE OF ANNOUNCEMENT."

The real importance of the Viceroy's announcement is contained in an offer which has been made of convening of the Round Table Conference which has been designed to meet the natural desire of the Indian leaders to be afforded adequate opportunity for influencing the future Indian constitution while it is in shaping. That this scheme of Round Table Conference, received universal assent is a striking proof of the goodwill of the British statesmen towards the Indian leaders and also of the anxiety of the British statesmen to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

"To my mind," concludes Lord Ronaldshay, "the real significance of the debates lies in the universal assent which the proposal for Round Table Conference received

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S OPINION.

Commander Kenworthy said "To my mind the outstanding impression of the debates is the readiness of the British people to grant considerable advance in Indian self-government as soon as India herself is agreed upon the nature of the step that is to be taken.

One other characteristic of the debates is the recognition by all the parties that ultimately Dominion Status, probably on federal lines, must be the natural issue of the Indian constitutional advance. It is quite necessary in the interests of all that the Indian question should be kept out of Party arena. With statesmanship all round this can be done.

WHAT MR. H. KNIGHT THINKS.

Mr. Halford Knight said, "Responsible leaders of British opinion endorse the principles and the policy underlying the Viceroy's announcement. Lord Birkenhead's exaggerated claims on behalf of the Simon Commission have not been accepted.

I beg my old Indian friends to assist the Round Table Conference plan which I have consistently advocated since my visit to India in 1920. This is not the time for reservations or punctilliousness. In a spirit of equality let all assemble in furtherance of the feelings of friendship and appeasement.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY.

Mr. Fenner Brockway said, "Intentions of the Labour Government are still favourable to Indian aspirations. It is true that the Premier has assured Mr. Baldwin that there is no change of policy. But it is undoubtedly important to note that there is a change of spirit. It is impossible for the Cabinet to make any declaration of its intentions regarding the attainment by India of Dominion Status in anticipation of the Simon Commission considering its obligations but one must also take into account the Party's commitments in regard to the grant of Dominion Status to India as well Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's declaration at the Commonwealth Conference that he hoped that India would be soon a self-governning Dominion.

UNSATISFACTORY FEATURE.

Concluding, Mr. Brockway said "Mr. Wedgwood Benn's answer to my question regarding amnesty to political prisoners is an unsatisfactory feature of the whole situation, but the Independent Labour Party is taking up the question.—Free Press Beam Service.

Bullion Broker Gets Jail.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the Bombay High Court, delivered judgment in the case in which Gordhandas Shiwaldas, a Hindu bullion broker was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000. The Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

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NURSE CASE.

—:o:—

A "Dentist" Under Fire Of Cross-Examination.

WITNESS'S RECORD IN COURTS.

Further evidence was recorded in the "Nurse case" on Thursday afternoon by Mr. H. P. H. Dustur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. In this case Ramabai Dinanath, a nurse, claims maintenance for her two daughters from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, alleging that the latter, under promise of marriage, carried on intimate relationship with her.

Mr. Sadashankar M. Bhat, pleader, was called for the respondent. In reply to counsel, witness said that he appeared in 1928 in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to file a criminal complaint on behalf of Ramabai Vasant Pandarinath.

A DENTIST'S EVIDENCE.

Gopal G. Karmse, a dentist, was the next witness. He said, he had his place of business in Girgaum. He knew Vinayakrao Barve. He was his partner in business. In 1923, the applicant came to his dispensary with a view to see Barve. That was the first time witness saw her. Subsequently, he accompanied Barve once to her residence in Sonapur Lane. He also dined at her place twice at her request.

Proceeding, witness said that on the second occasion, he found that the applicant was pregnant. He learnt that she gave birth later to a female child. Barve was on intimate relations with the applicant for 3 or 4 years. He died in 1926. The partnership between witness and Barve was dissolved about 3 months prior to the latter's death.

Cross-examined by Mr. K. F. Nariman, counsel for the applicant, he said, that he was carrying on business even now. His father was also dentist. The latter's signboard still continued.

Are you in arrears of rent?—No.

Counsel asked whether there were any attachments and he hesitated to reply. Then the former asked. "Why do you not reply? Speak up."—Yes.

How many attachments?—There were two attachments.

How many times were you declared an insolvent?—I have applied for a declaration once. A protection order has been obtained.

WITNESS'S RECORD IN COURTS.

You have given us your record in the Small Causes Court. Let us have something of it in police courts.—I lodged a complaint.

Have you never appeared as an accused person?—No.

You swear and say?—A complaint has been lodged against me in the Girgaum Court. It is still pending.

You were charged with cheating under Section 102 of the Insolvency Act, Isn't it?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Is it concealing the fact of insolvency?

Mr. Nariman: Yes, Sir.

Witness added that the complainant in the case was a friend of his. But later they were at loggerheads.

PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Mr. Nariman: What is the amount referred to in the criminal complaint?—Rs. 400.

Witness denied that he had differences with any prostitutes.

You have never seen the face of any prostitute?—I might have seen when they came to my dispensary.

Do you say that they are your patients and you were not their client? (Laughter)—No.

Nobody charged you with defrauding her ornaments?—No

Who is this Kanti?

As witness hesitated, the Magistrate asked counsel whether the name was that of a prostitute. Mr. Nariman replied in the affirmative.

In reply to further questions, witness said that Kanti lived at Thakurdwar.

When did Kanti give birth to a child?—I can't say.

The Magistrate: You can't say whether she delivered a child?—I cannot.

Mr. Nariman: About that time—three or four years ago—there were three or four attachments in respect of your property for about Rs. 500.

Witness said that the attachment was for Rs. 100 or 125.

You got that attachment released?—Yes.

You got that money from Kanti. Isn't it?—No. I got the money from a friend.

Kanti was your friend. As a patient, she would not trust you. —That was not so. I have many big men amongst my friends.

When asked to give names, witness hesitated.

Who is Yesanti?—I have not heard the name.

Further cross-examined, witness said, that he did not possess any diploma or degree in dentistry. He took his lessons from his father.

NOT A DENTIST.

Mr. Nariman: Your father's business is allowed to continue. You are not a dentist. Your business is to see these women in your room, deprive them of their ornaments, and send them away. What do you say—That is not so.

Further replying to Mr. Nariman said that the respondent paid him a visit during the recent Dusserah and had a talk with him about Ramabai.

Mr. G. R. Purandare, Chief Clerk Health Department, Bombay Municipality, the next witness, produced a register purporting to show the entry of the birth of a female child named Triveni, on Nevember 4, 1924, to one Ramabai Barve, a nurse.

Witness also produced an entry in the death register regarding to a male child.

Magistrate:—Who has written it?—I can't say whose handwriting it is.

ITALIAN OPERA.

—:o:—

Signorita Bodini's Tragic Tosca

There was a crowded house at the Royal Opera last night when the curtain was rung up on Puccini's "Tosca," his fifth opera and by far the most popular next to "Madame Butterfly" which probably holds first place in the affections of theatre-goers.

The opera is a remarkable example of—Puccini's skill in adjusting both instrumental and voice effects to the sense of the story, interpreting both the characters and situations. Based on Sardou's melodrama, the play is intensely tragic and the music sombre but very appealing.

Sig. Carpi's Company gave another successful presentation. The name part was played by Signorita A. Godini. Possessed of a beautiful soprano with good range and expression she made a sympathetic and tragic Tosca. The touching song "Vissi d'Arte, vissi d'amore" (I lived for music and love) was perhaps the best thing of the night.

Sig. Reali's Scarpia was a fine characterisation of the sinister, rascally Chief of Police and by his singing and manner brought out the subtle points of this character. His resonant baritone was heard to advantage in his "Cantabile."

Sig. Gilette made a handsome and dashing Cavaradossi. His rendering of "Elucevan estelle"—one of the most famous songs in opera, was deservedly encored. This pathetic piece gave him ample scope to show that he has a tenor of great flexibility and spontaneity.

The orchestration was again good and Sig. Ceccarelli, the indefatigable Maestro, in his triple role of conductor, prompter and pianist won the appreciation of all present.

MADRAS GOVERNOR RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Sir George Stanley is rapidly recovering and is now able to move about the Government House. His Excellency and Lady Stanley drove round the principal parts of the City this afternoon.—A. P.

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STOCKS & SHARES

Bombay Burma Shares Rise On Good Dividend

UNDERTONE STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The market for mill shares opened somewhat quiet with a small business. There was some selling during the early part of the session which resulted in a little decline but later on prices rallied on somewhat good enquiry. At present the general sentiment is against any important rise in Mill shares owing to restricted demand for cloth and dear money. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 746 and after decling to Rs. 740 prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at Rs. 743. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 541 and after touching Rs. 538 prices advanced to Rs. 545 but closed Rs. 543. Trading commenced in Pearls at Rs. 321 which after decling to Rs. 317 improved to Rs. 323.

There was good demand for Bombay Burmah shares influenced by dividend of Rs. 32/8. This dividend was construed satisfactory and stimulated some buying which advanced prices to Rs. 780 after steady opening at Rs. 772. However at the advance there was some liquidation which caused irregular price swings and finally closed at Rs. 772. Tata Hydro shares ruled very steady but higher prices induced some liquidation. Towards the close there was some rally to Rs. 1242/8.

As anticipated in our last report Tata Steel shares displayed firmer conditions. Recent liquidation has improved the technical situation and the tide has now turned in favour of bulls. Although we are not prepared to look for any extraordinary rise at the moment but we do feel that these shares are likely to attain higher levels with technical readjustment from time to time owing to overbought conditions. Although dear money and general depression will somewhat check sudden rises we rely more on the steadily increasing production. The present rate of production looks like adding about 5,000 tons during November over total production for the month of October. This addition production will afford a great relief to this industry in keeping cost of production at a low level. Bulls have upper hand and are well placed to take our actual shares. Thus chances favour further improvement and we believe it risky to remain short.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.
Bombay Dyeing 746, 41, 46, 43.
Century 320, 20, 18.
Colaba 132.
N. Crescent 87.
Fazul 541, 38, 42, 40, 45, 43.
Indore 365, 67.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 471, 72.
New Great 166.
Pearl 321, 17, 23.
Simplex 45, 46.
Swadeshi 396.
Burma 772, 80, 72.
Hydro 1246, 47, 35, 33, 41, 42.
Tram 141.
Deff. 273, 75, 68, 75, 80, 78.
Ord. 66-12, 65, 68-2.
Bundi 16-14.
Indian 68, 66, 68.
Katni Ord. 202.
Alcock 306, 8, 15.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS,
Bombay, Nov. 14.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 155.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 743/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 472/8.
Century 100, 318/12.
Colaba Land 100, 132/8.
Crescent, 100, 86/4.
Curirmbhoy 250 nil 97/8.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 320, 543/12.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100. 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 112/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100(221, 366/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 154/6.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1496.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mever Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 323/12.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 3700
Simplex 130, 20, 45.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 396/4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 24
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.
Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16/14.
Imperial 605, 40 xd. 1372-8.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 338/12.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16/14.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 94.
Indian Cement 268/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/12.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 700.
Katni Ord. 202/8.

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 782/8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 89.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 651/4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 710.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 141-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1242/8
Tata Power 800; nil 615.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 150.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20-10.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 315.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 223/12.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 772/8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-14.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 11/14.
Tata Construction xd. 43.
Tata Iron Ordy. 68/4.
Tata Iron Defd. 278/12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 118.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (b. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.
Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref 21-12.—
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1075.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1929-30	1928-29.
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 13-11-29	4991000	4581000
Receipts Yesterday 13-11-29	58000	58000
Exports to date 13-11-29	2414000	2850000
Stock at Ports 8-11-29	2383000	2161000
Stock Interior Towns 8-11-29	1348000	1051000
Stock at Liverpool 8-11-29	682000	562000
Visible Supply 8-11-29	5339000	4955000
Quantity in Sight 8-11-29	7871000	6814000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Gdown Bombay.)
Bombay, Nov. 14.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 532 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Our Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-15-3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Queda Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 7-14-6 cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 7/12-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.14-3/8 up 1-5/8.
Mar per bushel Dols. 1.21-1-/4 up 1-1/4.
May per bushel—Dols. 1.25 up 1-3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Nov. 20.25 up 5.
Feb. 18.10 up 30.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Dec. close at 8s. 2 3/4d. up 1/4d.
Mar. close at 8s. 10 1/4d. down 1/8d
May close at 9s. 1 1/4d down 1/4d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 13.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 11-5/8.

LINSEED, OIL.

London, Nov. 13.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Sellers December 39/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Sellers Jan.-April 38/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 13.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 13.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 13.
Silver:—China Sold. Poor support. Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 22-9/16
Forward 22-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 13.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3/4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers December 44/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers, Nov.-Dec. 40/-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: /Afloat Sellers 41/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 13.
Copper, Braziers, £92.
Yellow Metal, £71.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £20-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.
Tin, English Ingots, £178-1/2.

"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS—

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929.

ORTHODOX HINDUS UNYIELDING.

Dr. Ambedkar For Direct Action.

MORE THAN 100,000 READY FOR SATYAGRAHA..

The uncompromising attitude of the orthodox trustees of the prominent Hindu temples in Bombay in regard to the temple-entry by 'Untouchables,' has quite naturally caused no small amount of discontent among the so-called "untouchables" and their numerous sympathisers among the caste-Hindus. The public appeal issued a fortnight back had given rise to all sorts of hopes. "Untouchables" were the first to express their thankfulnes to the signatories to that appeal. It was generally presumed that the orthodox Hindu leaders in Bombay would draw their lesson from the "Parvati" Satyagraha and would try their utmost to prevent a similar situation occurring in Bombay. The auspicious day of "Ekadashi" dawned and all the rosy hopes entertained by the public of Bombay were dashed to the ground as it was found that the situation in Bombay was in no way better than Poona.

PANDERING TO ORTHODOX VIEWS.

Barring very few noble exceptions, the trustees in charge of Hindu temples in Bombay seem to have made up their minds to pander to the views of orthodoxy and stick like a leech to what they regard as a time-honoured custom. By way of concession, some of them are prepared to allow the "Untouchables" to come so far as the "Sabha Mandap" (Congregational hall) of the temples but not beyond that. Hasty meetings of the trustees of various temple were held during the last week and it was decided that the temple-entry by the "Untouchables" should be prevented by all means. These orthodox trustees are not satisfied with a mere negative decision. They have gone much further than that. It is reported that they waited in a deputation upon the Police Commissioner and asked for his assistance in putting down any efforts that would be made by "Untouchables" to enter the temples. The Police Commissioner, it is said, has given a non-committal assurance that he will see that the peace of the city is not endangered.

EKADASHI DAY INCIDENT.

On 'Ekadashi' day, several batches of "Untouchables" sought entrance into various emples but nowhere were they allowed to do so. The volunteers who formed these batches were advised by their leaders not to create any trouble. There was an atmosphere of complete non-violence.

Some of the "Sanatanists" of Bombay held ther meeting on Wednesday night in the compound of Bhuleshwar temple. Scenes of disorder and rowdyism marked the proceedings of this meeting which broke up almost in confusion. A reformist speaker who claimed his right of speech at a public meeting was bodily removed from the meeting.

TRUSTEES' UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

It has now become abundantly clear that the Orthodox trustees of the temples are not in a mood to entertain any proposals of compromise. Some of them are quoting judgments of courts in support of the attitude they have taken up. It is now for the leaders of "Untouchables" to decide what line of action they should follow in the circumtances. A meeting of "Untouchables" has been called for to-night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall to consider the situation and chalk out a programme of action.

Feeling is very strong among the "Untouchables" that a mass Satyagraha should be forthwith started. The leaders of the "Untouchables" are taking nothing for granted. They are steadily mobilising their forces for a sustained fight which they are determined to fight to a finish.

CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER OF ALL HINDUS.

Be it said to the credit of the Girgaum Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha that its leaders have thrown themselves unequivocally on the side of the "Untouchables." The Sabha held a congregational prayer of all Hindus including prominently a number of "Untouchables," on Wednesday night at People's Jinnah Hall.

DR. AMBEDKAR LOSES FAITH IN APPEALS.

—:o:—

100,000 Ready To Offer Satyagraha.

In a press interview Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared that he had lost faith in the appeals that had been made for ages past by Hindu leaders that the "untouchables" should not precipitate matters. He had always believed in direct action because that was the only way of effectively solving the problem.

He asserted that it was not the Sanatanists alone who were prepared to lay down their lives in a cause which they believed to be righteous. When Satyagraha would be definitely launched in the near future, the leaders of the untouchables would see to it that it was made on a tremendous scale and exercise every possible means that they possessed to bring their opponents on their knees.

Dr. Ambedkar, prceeding, observed that he proposed to carry on the fight in a non-violent manner and that subject to one important condition that the other side were equally non-violent. Failing this reciprocity, every one of the "untouchables" would be prepared to sacrifice his life in order to vindicate the cause of depressed classes. Dr. Ambedkar was confident tha t a hundred thousand people would be forthcoming in response to the call of the leaders to offer Satyagraha at temples in certain selected areas.

Wardha Urges Removal Of Ban On Untouchables.

—:o:—

WARDHA, Nov. 14.

A public meeting was held at Khamgaon yesterday under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Acharya Vinoba Bhave of Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha delivered an inspiring speech exhorting the audience to throw open the doors of temples to all persons coming to worship out of devotion to the deity.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who followed appealed to the caste Hindus to accede to the just rights of the so-called untouchables for temple entry and thus help the cause of national solidarity.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj leaves for Allahabad to-morrow to attend the Congress Working Committee on the 16th instant.—Free Press.

POONA TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

ORTHODOX ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

At the Working Committee meeting of the Tamil Arya Sabha held last week a resolution conveying the sympathy to the Poona Satyagrahis was passed and a small sub-committee was appointed to study the situation to make arrangements to help the Satyagrahis at Poona. Two members of the Sabha went to Poona and had a long interview with the leaders of the movement. They found the feeling among the panchamas very keen, genuine and that they have no desire to take any action which might be considered as unconstitutional. In this connection the Sabha very strongly protests against the uncalled for remarks by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and strongly condemns the indifferent and callous attitude of the orthodoxy towards the movement. The Sabha thinks that as the 'Board' prohibiting the entry of non-Hindus at the temple is put under the signature of the Collector, the Government can put an end to this struggle by explaining that the 'Untouchables' form part and parcel of Hindu society and as such have a right to enter the temple.

SAYING LAST PRAYERS FOR ILAMDIN.

—:o:—

200,000 MOURNERS ASSEMBLE.

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A vast concourse of Muslims numbering about two lakhs assembled on the University Training Corps Ground to say the last prayers for Ilamdin whose dead body was delivered to his relatives this morning. More than 10,000 Muslim ladies who never go without veils were also present. People have come from all parts of the province, even from Kohat and Peshawar for this purpose.

It transpires the dead body of Ilamdin was brought in a special train under the charge of a Mahomedan officer. The train passed the Lahore Junction where it did not stop to avoid any demonstration, but stopped on the canal near the Lahore Cantonment station from where the dead body was conveyed to the Central Jail and was delivered to his relatives. Elaborate police arrangements have been made, and armoured cars are patrolling the City. After payers were offered, the dead body embedded in wreaths was conveyed to the Muslim burial ground and buried. Up to the time of wiring no untoward incident has happened.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Calcutta, Nov. 14.—"Liberty" understands that Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, will shortly go on four months leave for a stay in England during the publication of the Simon Report. The Honourable Mr. Moberly, the Home Member, it is understood, will act as Governor in his absence.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Nov. 14.—It is understood Mr. I. B. Sen, Barrister, Calcutta has been invited as the Indian delegate to join the International Judicial Conference, Berlin, in December.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Nov. 14.—The late Nawabali Choudhry has left a trust fund providing stipends for poor Mahomedan boys in Dacca University.—Free Press.

LEADERS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

—:o:—

To Meet This Evening To Discuss Situation.

The leading members of the Depressed Classes in Bombay are called by Drs. Ambedkar and Solanki to meet at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. to discuss the situation about the Temple Entry Satyagraha. The meeting is restricted to those who are specially invited, and will not be open to the Press. A statement will be issued later on.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN BURMA.

—:o:—

"Standard Of Efficiency Comparatively Low".

"NO HOPE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT." SERMONISES GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Replying to the joint address presented to him by the Monywa Municipal Committee and the District Council of Monywa, His Excellency the Governor made some observations yesterday on the general question of Local Self-Government in Burma. His Excellency said that apart from the obvious defects in the system, his study of the subject had led him to doubt whether the principles underlying the whole structure of Local Self-Government were generally understood, and he had reason to believe that those entrusted with the management of local affairs did not always realise their own responsibilities.

After explaining the functions which could be delegated to local bodies, His Excellency remarked that the progressive realisation of responsible Government was the constitutional objective in Burma; but responsible Government was merely Local Self-Government worked out on a much larger and more important scale. He asked, if lack of interest in local affairs was common in Burma, "What hope can there be of Responsible Government in the larger affairs of the Province being a success?" The Governor made it clear that he was not making charges against the Monywa Municipal Committee or the District Council. His remarks were of a more general nature and were intended for a wider audience. There were, of course, Municipal Committees and District Councils which worked well, and there were also many public spirited men in Burma; but the conclusion the Government had arrived at after a study for the purpose of presenting their memorandum to the Simon Commission was that, speaking generally, the standard of efficiency in Municipal Committees and District Councils in Burma was comparatively low, and His Excellency was anxious to see an improvement in the matter.

FINANCES.

Regarding the finances of Local Self-Government, His Excellency was firmly of opinion that the Government should assist local bodies by loans and grants to finance large and important projects; but he laid down the principle that local bodies should be required to meet from their own resources all the ordinary expenditure, including interest on the loans they took.

Earlier in his speech, the Governor observed that one of the chief complaints against the present financial settlement with the Government of India was that it did not take sufficiently into account the fact that when the separation between Central and Provincial finances became effective, Burma, the youngest province of the Indian Empire, was in a less advanced state of development than other provinces. He expressed the hope that one of the results of the Statutory Commission's recommendations would be that Local Government finances would be more commensurate with their responsibilities.—A.P.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR DELEGATES.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

To provide proper facilities to the Congress delegates, the Railway authorities have agreed to open a Railway Station near the Ravi Bridge, in Lahore. Four Up trains and the same number of Down trains will stop at that station. People coming from the Peshawar side should buy tickets for Badamibagh and those coming from the Delhi side should purchase tickets for Sadhra stations. The Booking and Enquiry Offices of the Railway have been opened at the Lajpatrai Nagar.—Free Press.

CONGRESS DEBATE IN MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

Lahore City Fathers' Recalcitrant Attitude.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A storm was raised at the meeting of the Lahore Municipality held this evening, when discussion on a letter from Dr. Gopichand, General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 44th Session of the Indian National Congress, requesting certain facilities from the Municipality, was taken up. Dr. Gopi Chand wanted that the Municipality should either make the water supply arrangements for two lakhs of people assembling there during the Congress week or to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the cost, place at the disposal of the Reception Committee, tubes, and pipes lying in the Municipal Stores, arrange for chlorination of water, and make adequate conservancy arrangements costing about Rs. 4,000, make special fire extinguishing arrangements, and arrange a child-welfare and Public Health Pavilion in the Congress Exhibition and exempt from terminal tax the exhibits imported from outside and a few other items.

LEGAL OPINION.

The matter was referred to the Municipal Legal Adviser for opinion who stated that the expenditure as suggested, would be unauthorised. The big gathering during the Congress week was to be considered as a big fair and the Municipality was called upon by the Health Department to make such arrangements as are usually done for a Fair, as regards water supply and sanitation. Chlorination is to be arranged by the Committee and no contribution of funds to the Congress would be justified, under the provision of the existing law. As regards Conservancy arrangement and provision of latrines, etc., in the Congress area, they would have to be made by the Reception Committee. Any Sanitary staff, if required, could be supplied on payment by the Congress. The services of the Municipality Road Roller could be lent on payment. No extra staff or fire engines would be available for the Congress alone. As regards the exemption from terminal tax payment, the Legal adviser suggests that it is a matter within the power of the Committee which if resolved upon requires the sanction of the Government.

These recommendations of the Legal Adviser evoked an angry discussion from the Nationalist group which considered the terms as insulting and most inadequate.

The motion for adoption of the recommendations was opposed by all Hindu and Sikh members present at the meeting, about nine, but was carried by a majority of votes.—Free Press.

LEAVE THE PARADISE OF ILLUSION.

—:o:—

Mr. Iyengar On Duty Of Congress Leaders.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

"If we are to arrest demoralisation, to purify and strengthen the Congress and accelerate the fight for Swaraj, I would earlestly recommend to the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. that we should declare and organise.

(1) the boycott of the proposed conference,

(2) the boycott of recommendations of the already boycotted Simon Committee so as to deprive them of the "vast authority" that has been claimed for it and and of the favourable atmosphere which the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are anxious to secure for them and

(3) that the Lahore Congress must unhesitatingly change its creed to one of Complete Independence," says Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement giving his opinion regarding the letter of the Premier to Mr. Baldwin.

Continuing, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says: "The fight for Swaraj should be continued unless the Nehru constitution is accepted in its entirety before the end of this year. We cannot any longer remain in our paradise of illusion. The duty of the Congress leaders and other Congressmen at the present movement is to show that by taking advantage of the momentary act of generous impulse the Labour Government and other parties cannot demoralise us or arrest the struggle for Swaraj or create a favourable atmosphere for the Simon Report or suppress the Indendence Movement."—Free Press.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND SINGAPORE.

Work Of The Base To Be Suspended Pending Result.

STATEMENT OF FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the Commons Mr. Alexander First Lord of the Admiralty announced that Government had decided, pending the Five Power Conference, that the work already contracted for the Singapore base should be slowed down as much as possible and all work that could be suspended should be suspended and no new work should be started pending result of the Conference.

Mr. Alexander pointed out that the Labour Administration of 1924 had decided to abandon the base at Singapore, but since then the late Government's action had altered the situation very materially. As floating dock had been provided at a heavy expense, and in 1928 a contract had been signed for building a large Graving dock at a cost of approximately four millions sterling. Moreover the bulk of the expenditure hitherto had been met by contributions from Hongkong, the Malay States and New Zealand which at the end of the present financial year totalled £2,113,000, together with free gift of the site by the Straits Settlements. Mr. Alexander said that the question of the use of this base might be affected by the forthcoming Naval Conference, and, therefore, Government had decided as above.

Asked whether the Dominions had been consulted Mr. Alexander said: 'Yes, they have been notified." (Opposition: "Oh"). He added that there was no reason to suppose that the nature of his reply would be out of harmony with their immediate view.

A string of questions followed the announcement, Commander Kenworthy suggested the possibility of the "break clause" in the construction contracts to allow for possible eventualities. Mr. Alexander wanted notice regarding that but stated that the question of compensation would arise.

Replying to Mr. Graham White, the First Lord of the Admiralty said that no steps had been taken involving fortification of Singapore.

Questioners pressed for the views from Dominions. Mr. Alexander emphasised that they had been notified several times and eventually said: "I would like to wait a little longer before giving a definite answer."

Conservative questioners demanded to know whether "contributions from other parts of the Empire were being spent under false pretences," and whether this policy was "penny wise pound foolish." No answer was given.—Reuter.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Japanese Ambassador Busy Conferring With European Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Prime Minister and the Japanese ambassador have begun a series of informal talks with the idea of reaching an agreement on important naval subjects which will appear on the agenda of the Five-Power conference in January, for which it is anticipated the Japanese delegates will number about fifty. The Japanese Ambassador is also conferring with the French and Italian Ambassadors.—Reuter.

COORDINATING EMPIRE COMMERCE.

—:o:—

Preparations For Conference In London.

RUGBY, Nov. 13.

In view of the forthcoming Imperial Conference in 1930 arrangements have been reached between the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries and Chambers of Shipping in the United Kingdom, representing the commercial, industrial and shipping interests of Britain to form a British Preparatory Committee to consider the general question of Empire commercial policy with the object of co-ordinating as far as possible the views of the business community of the United Kingdom.—B. O. W.

TRAIN DACOITY IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

Work Of Revolutionary Party?

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

It is now established as a result of investigation by special police that Ahmedgarh, Railway Train dadocity is the work of a revolutionary party most of whose members belong to Nahan State. Sherjang, who is believed to be the leader of the gang, it still absconding. He is stated to be fully armed. Vigorous search is being made to arrest him.—A. P.

LAST DELHI FIRE.

—:o:—

Inquiry Into Police "Zulum."

DELHI, Nov. 13.

It is understood that the Government of India have instructed the local authorities to institute enquiries into the allegation that Congress Volunteers had been assaulted by the Police and the Military Forces when the former were doing rescue work in the last big fire which occurred in Delhi.—Free Press.

Lahore, Nov. 14.—It is understood the dead body of Illamdin, the murderer of Rajpal will be made over for burial to his relatives in Lahore to-day and funeral prayers will be performed in the maidan near Chaburji. The City is observing a partial hartal, the Moslem shops being entirely closed.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

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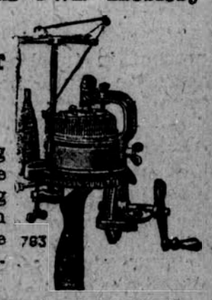

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A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

NOVEMBER 9TH:

The "Indian Textile Journal" which represents the textile and allied industries of the country enters upon its 40th year of publication with the October issue. The progress of the textile industry and other manufactures in India have been considerable during the existence of the Journal which continues to enjoy the happy position of being under one and the same editor who first established it in October, 1890. Since then the "Indian Textile Journal" has rendered valuable services in the training of the mill and factory staff by disseminating useful information and technical articles on machinery and appliances. Among other subjects that engaged the special attention of the "Indian Textile Journal" were the extension of industrial works, the starting of new factories and the equipment and venitlation of cotton mills with special relation to the processes of manufacture and the health of the operatives. The factory training of the editorial staff and contributors of the periodical has proved of practical value to the readers and provided much useful information for them. The October issue of the Journal is a creditable production in point of the variety of articles on trade and technical subjects and copiously illustrated accounts of new cotton mills, machinery and appliances.

We offer our congratulations to the publishers and printers of the "Indian Textile Journal" on the excellence of their production and to the editor and his colleagues on the solid and practical utility of its literary contents.

* * * *

NOVEMBER 10TH:

The controversy regarding the Rupee Ratio has been once again accentuated by recent protests from Bombay against further contractions of currency along with simultaneous raising of the Bank rate. It is being pointed out that Government is resorting to these measures only to bolster up a wrong ratio. The delay in the revival of business—many of the local merchants deny there is any such revival at all—and the impoverished buying power of the agriculturist are being once again emphasised as evidence against the present ratio. Government have, of course, replied that they cannot disturb the price levels and business conditions by reverting to the older ratio. But then they are compelled to disturb the otherwise free monetary conditions, and this manipulation of currency has once again laid them open to the allegation that they are not serving the best interests of the country.

* * * *

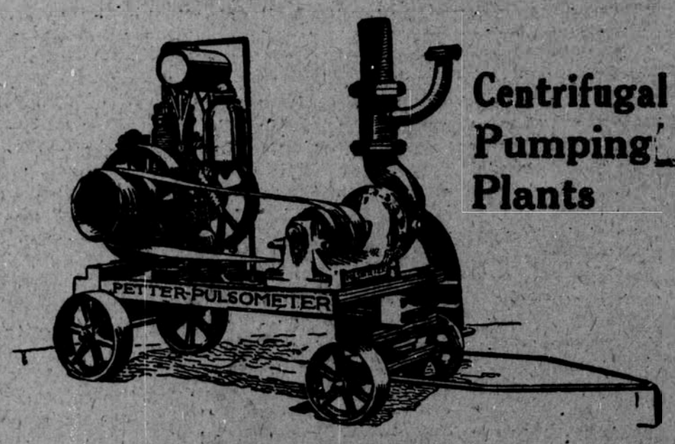
NOVEMBER 12TH:

To-day at the annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association the report showed that the year under review, ended August 31, 1929, opened with the market in a depressed condition. April-May Broach falling to Rs. 312 and December-January Oomras to Rs. 277, which was the low point of the season. But prices recovered soon and a fairly steady level was maintained till March. From April downwards the market fell away and recovered very little, chiefly owing to heavy local stocks and the break in American values. The receipts in Bombay during the year under review were 87,170 bales less than the previous season, but there was an increase of over five lakhs of bales in the exports, which was mainly attributed to a greater demand from Europe, China and particularly Japan. There was an appreciable reduction in the import of American cotton in Bombay over that of last year.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman, in his remarks drew a gloomy picture of the state of the country and of the cotton trade in Bombay. For the last few days responsible members of the trade had been feeling that something should be done to help the trade out of the comparative depression, degeneration or demoralisation, in which it had fallen. To his mind it was a tragedy that things which had been foreseen by some of them at least had come true. He reminded the meeting of the resolution unanimously passed by them warning the Government of India about the ill-fated experiment of appreciating the value of the rupee. He also pointed out that the exchange manipulation hit the cultivators as well. The speaker then contrasted the manner in which America helped their trade and ..... they got in this coun-

(Continued on Page 8).

PETTER---PULSOMETER



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THE FALLACY OF OIL SPECIFICATIONS.

BY "THE GARGOYLE."

There is a very general and popular impression that the conventional oil specifications or physical tests are a complete measure of oil quality. While refiners generally have emphasised the fact that such tests or specifications are invaluable in the production of lubricating oil, they have also maintained that there is far more to oil character than is indicated by specifications alone. They have stated and proven by their own activities along research lines that it was neccessary to evaluate oil character and quality through service tests and by practical experience. Having established the value of oils in this way, they have utilised physical tests or specifications to maintain the uniformity of the products during production.

Convincing evidence in confirmation of the foregoing statements is to be found in a booklet entitled "The Significance of Tests of Petroleum Products" which has been published recently by the American Society for Testing Materials. This Society is the recognised authority in the United States of America on tests of all kinds of materials.

GRAVITY.

What Gravity is—

"The gravity of a petroleum oil is a numerical value which is an index of the weight of a measured volume of the product. There are two scales in general use in the petroleum industry, the specific gravity scale and the A.P.I. (American Petroleum Institute) gravity scale."

"The specific gravity of an oil is..... the ratio of the weights of equal volumes of oil and water ..... The A.P.I. gravity of an oil is a mathematical function of the specific gravity as defined above."

How Gravity is used

"Petroleum products are frequently sold on the basis of volumes delivered ..... In some cases, as for example, the delivery of petroleum products in barrels, it is customary to determine weights and calculate volumes by dividing the weights of the contents of the barrel by the weight per gallon. The latter figure is, of course, a function of the gravity of the product."

The Significance of Gravity Readings—

"The property of gravity is of importance in the control of refinery operations. The test is quickly and easily made and furnishes information which is useful for process control.

"Gravity is of little significance as an index of the quality of usefulness of a finished product and its use in specifications is to be avoided."

COLOUR.

What Colour is—

"The colour of petroleum products is described and defined in terms of colour by reflected or transmitted light. For the former there is no accepted quantitative measure, so that numberical units of colour are based on determinations by transmitted light. The common commercial methods do not measure true colour in its scientific sense but are largely the result of adaptation and development of simple methods originally devised to give an idea of colour for comparative purposes.

"Colour by transmitted light is determined in two ways:

1. Depth of oil required to match a given colour standard.
2. Colour standard required to match a given depth of oil."

The Value of Colour Readings—

"The chief significance of colour ..... lies in the fact that it is a generally accepted index of the uniformity of a given grade or brand.

"Colour requirements of lubricating oils are frequently overemphasised as colour does not necessarily indicate quality. A fallacy which is prevalent among consumers is that pale colour indicates low viscosity."

POUR POINT.

"Petroleum oils become more or less plastic solids when sufficiently cooled..... The temperature at which the oil just flows under prescribed conditions is known as the pour point.

The Significance of this Test—

"The pour point gives an indication of the temperature below which it may not be possible to pour or remove an oil from its container, or below which it might be dangerous to use the oil in gravity lubricating systems, where the head tending to produce flow is small. However, it should be borne in mind that the size and shape of the container, the head of force exerted upon the oil, and the nature of its physical structure when solidified, all have an effect upon its tendency to flow. Accordingly, it is self-evident that no single test can be devised which can be taken as a positive and direct measure of performance of an oil under all conditions of service, and the pour test should be regarded as giving only an indication of what may be expected.

"Consequently pour points should be interpreted in the light of actual performance under the particular conditions of use."

VISCOSITY.

What Viscosity is—

"The viscsity of a fluid is the measure of its resistance to flow. In scientific work, viscosity is measured in terms of a unit of force designated as the poise," while in most commercial work, an expression involving the time required for a measured volume of oil to flow, under specified conditions, through a carefully standardised tube, is known as the viscosity of the oil. To distinguish between these two methods of reporting results, the expression "Absolute Viscosity" is applied to an observation expressed in poises, while that expression in terms of time of flow is designated as "Viscosity", qualified, of course, as to instrument and temperature."

Viscosity Readings Sometimes Misleading—

"It should be emphasised that Saybon viscosities, which are expressed in seconds, are not even approximately proportional to absolute viscosities except in the range above 200 seconds. As the time of flow decreases, the deviation becomes more and more marked and below 40 seconds the departure is so great that the use of Saybolt seconds as an index of absolute viscosity is very deceptive. Thus, an oil with a viscosity of 35 seconds Saybolt has about twice the absolute viscosity of one which gives a reading of 32 seconds Saybolt, and even the very lightest liquids do not give readings below about 28 seconds Saybolt. The instrument should preferably not be used on oils reading below 40 seconds and never on oils below 32 seconds."

The Importance of Proper Viscosity (Body)—

"For lubricating oils viscosity is the most important single property. In a bearing operating properly, with a fluid film separating the surfaces, the viscosity of the oil at the operating temperature is the property which determines the bearing friction, heat generation and the rate of flow under given conditions of load, speed and bearing design. The oil should be viscous enough to maintain a fluid film between the bearing surfaces, in spite of the pressure tending to squeeze it out. While a reasonable factor of safety is essential, excessive viscosity means unnecessary friction and heat generation."

Note.—The requirements of automotive engines from a viscosity standpoint vary widely depending upon their design and the conditions under which they operate. Hence, no one fixed standard can be established.

FLASH AND FIRE TESTS.

What These Tests Are—

"The flash point of a product may be defined as the temperature to which it must be heated in order to give off sufficient vapour to form an inflamable mixture with air. The fire point may be defined as the temperature to which a product must be heated in order to burn continuously after the inflammable air-vapour mixture is once ignited. The fire point test is less frequently used than the flash point test and in a majority of instances adds nothing to the information furnished by the results of the latter."

The Significance of These Tests—

"For a large number of petroleum products, notably the class of lubricating oils, flash point is not determintd as an index of fire hazard but rather for purposes of identification and classification. The interpretation of figures is not simple and as a general rule it may be said that the flash point of a lubricating oil bears no direct relation to its usefulness. Flash point tests are useful to refiners in controlling the manufacturing process. The usual practice in writing specifications is to attempt to identify certain types of oils which are known through experience to be suitable. Existing methods for determining the actual usefulness or value in lubricating oils are not satisfactory and in general it may be stated that the use of flash point limits in lubricating oil specifications is actually a makeshift to compensate for a large factor of ignorance."

"The whole question of fire point can be summarised by the statement that knowledge of this physical property adds little to the information that can be obtained from flash point figures."

EMULSIFICATION.

The Value and Limitations of This Test—

"When oil and water are mixed in any manner they generally tend to separate more or less rapidly on standing. The presence of small amounts of certain other materials decreases the rate of separation and may prevent any separation whatever. This physical condition is known as an emulsion and the phenomenon is known as emulsification.

"For certain purposes, as, for example, in the lubrication of marine engines and in the lubrication and cooling of certain types of metal-cutting tools, it is desirable that the oil should form a relatively stable emulsion with water. For other purposes, particularly in the lubrication of steam turbines, it is highly essential that any emulsion which may be formed should separate rapidly and completely. Accordingly a knowledge of the rapidity with which the constituents of an emulsion of oil and water will separate is of considerable value.

"For oils intended for other purposes the use of the test is of debatable value. While the test is sometimes included in specifications for such oils, there is no uniformity of opinion as to its practical value, and in general it may be considered unnecessary."

CARBON RESIDUE.

"Petroleum products are mixtures of many compounds which differ widely in their physical and chemical properties. Some oils may be vapourized at atmospheric pressure and in the absence of air without leaving an appreciable residue, while other oils, upon distillation, leave a non-volatile carbonaceous residue. This residue when determined in accordance with prescribed procedure is designated "Carbon Residue."

Significance of Results —

"The carbon residue test was originally developed for comparison of the carbon forming properties of lubricating oils for internal combustion engines. It is frequently claimed that the quantity of carbon deposited in cylinders and on pistons is preportional to the carbon residue of the oil. Under ideal conditions this is probably true, but with average operating conditions, other factors, such as the viscosity of the oil, the mechanical condition of the engine and the conditions of carburation of the fuel, may dominate in controlling carbon deposition."

NEUTRALIZATION NUMBER. (Acidity.)

"Practically all petroleum lubricating oils contain substances of varied and indeterminate chemical composition which have acid characteristics. The proportion of these substances present in an oil is commonly referred to as its "organic acidity." These acid compounds are, mainly, natural constituents of crude petroleum and their presence in finished lubricating oil is not necessarily an indication of improper refining or poor quality.

The Relation of Acidity to Quality—

"The organic acids normally present in lubricating oil are not corrosive and have no directly harmful effects.

"It is contended by some, although the supporting evidence is not absolutely definite, that the presence of organic acids improves the friction reducing qualities of oil.

"With these facts in mind, it is evident that the general quality of a lubricating oil cannot be evaluated in terms of its neutralization number."

SULPHUR IN LUBRICATING OILS.

"The total sulphur content of ordinary lubricating oil is of no known significance. The quantity of oil actually burned in an automobile engine seldom exceeds 1 per cent of the quantity of petrol burned, and therefore its products of combustion can have no appreciable effect on crankcase corrosion. In thread-cutting oils a high content of sulphur is sometimes considered desirable in the belief that it makes possible more rapid cutting and smoother work."

SUMMARY.

The foregoing statements coming from a recognised authority on testing of all types of material, should convince the most sceptical person that there is something more to oil character than can be told from specifications alone. A simple analogy may illustrate the point.

The physical attributes of a man can be described by his Bertillon measurements and his photograph. He may be identified beyond question by his fingerprints but his character is something that can only be judged by a study of the record of his life. Oil value must be judged in a similar manner.

THE COTTON MILLS OF INDIA.

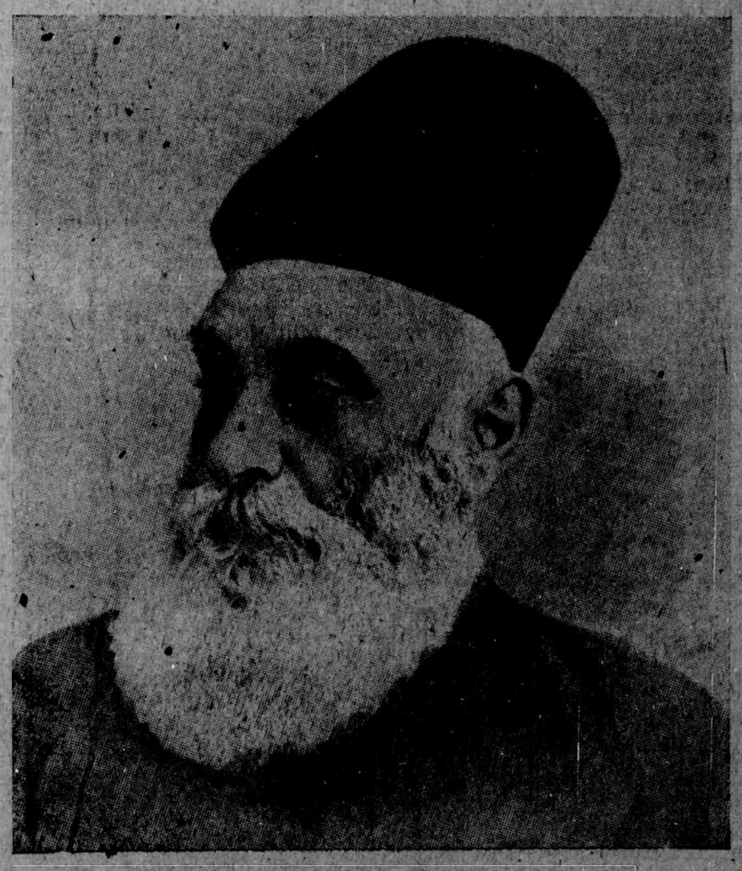
THE EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR

ORIGIN.

The story of the Empress Mills and of their growth and development is really the story of two men, the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, the great pioneer of Indian Industrial Development and one of the prominent Indians of his time, and Sir Bazonji Dadabhai Mehta who carried on Mr. Tata's great work at the Mills at Nagpur. The Indian Mill Industry was in its infancy when Mr. Tata, in association with his father Mr. Nusserwanpee Ruttonjee Tata, entered the field. At that time there were some 15 Cotton Mills in Bombay, and the industry had not attained any very high standard of efficiency. Mr. Tata's genius carried it to a higher plane. He was himself the pioneer of Modern and Scientific manufacture and management in the Central Provinces. In his youth, during his four years' stay in England, the business of his father's firm frequently took him to Manchester, and what he saw and learnt in the busy factories of that great manufacturing town fired him with the ambition to create another Manchester in the unchanging East and to equip India with power to make for herself, with Indian labour and Indian capital, the cotton fabrics which she used in such large quantities. His first opportunity came in 1869. In that year he organised a private Company to buy up a bankrupt and derelict Oil Mill at Chinchpoogly. He converted it into a Cotton Mill, which he named the Alexandra Mill, succeeded in making it yield a fair profit and after two years' working sold it to the well-known Hindu Merchant Kesowji Naik.

The ventue was his first real experience of the industry, the pursuit of which subsequently brought him both fame and fortune. Then, with higher aims, he revisited England to make a thorough study of the newest methods adopted by the Lancashire Cotton Industry. On his return in 1874 he planned his first big Cotton Mill and travelled through the cotton growing districts in India in search of a suitable site for it. When people in Bombay learnt that he had selected such a remote place as Nagpur for his new Mill they shook their heads. But he was confident in his own far-sighted judgment, and, as it turned out in the end, knew his business better than they did. Even Nagpur looked askance at his venture, and a Marwari Banker who was asked to subscribe for shares in the new Mill refused to participate in the schemes of a man who, as he said, was "taking out earth and putting gold into the ground" by spending money upon the filling up of swamps. The man lived to find he was wrong and to confess that Mr. Tata had not put gold into the ground and taken out earth, but had put in earth and taken out gold.

After the site had been fixed upon, Mr. Tata promoted in Bombay in 1874, in collaboration with his father, who was a man of strong common sense and practical business abilities, a Joint Stock Company registered on 5th September 1874 under the title of "The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited". The Original Capital which was furnished by a small number of subscribers amounted to Rs. 15,00,000, made up of 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. And then, despite his detractors and the difficulties which faced him, Mr. Tata, with characteristic energy and untiring devotion to his work, set out to make it a success. The Empress Mills were in the beginning literally the work of his own hands, and for several years he remained at Nagpur and gave the whole of his time and energy to their needs. Indian labour was then lacking in any sense of organisation, and he had to import from Lancashire more than half a dozen men for his staff of departmental foremen. These Englishmen, almost all of whom were unlettered, were experts in their line, and they not only started the Mills but taught the Indians working under them how to handle the textile machinery.



Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata.

Having secured suitable staff for the Departments, Mr. Tata with a leader's instinct looked round for the right type of lieutenants. In his search for an honest and intelligent man with common-sense and some knowledge of organisation whom he could train up according to his own ideas, he was lucky enough to find the late Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bazonji Dadabhai, then Goods Superintendent of the G.I.P Railway, at Wadi Bunder, whom he took up in 1876, and after two years' training installed as Manager of his new Mills. Some time later he engaged the services of a technical expert, Mr. James Brooksby, an energetic Englishman with the requisite technical training. These two lieutenants ably and loyally supported him in the execution of his great enterprise.

With these able men at the head and equipped with 15,552 throstle and 14,400 mule spindles and 450 looms, driven by a pair of Compound Engines capable of developing 800 I.H.P., the Mills started work on the 1st January 1877, the day on which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India; and to associate his enterprise with this notable occasion Mr. Tata named his Mills "The Empress Mills."

FIRST BEGINNINGS.

From the first Mr. Tata's aim was to establish a model factory and he was always on the look out for improvements, and ready to learn from his mistakes and to profit by them. In the beginning of 1881 he put up an electric light installation for running the Mill at night, and for two years tried the experiment of running the Mill double shift. But he found that it did not pay and the electric light installation was scrapped.

On the mechanical side he introduced an invention which is a great proof to his insight and courage in introducing new machinery.

RING FRAME SPINNING.

Early in 1883 when the Mill's expert, Mr. Brooksby, went home on leave, he saw there experiments being made with the Ring Spindle, an American invention. He was so impressed with its possibilities that he brought with him on his return two short Ring Frames for coarser counts, made by Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, and made exhaustive trials thereon for over two or three years. The returns were so promising that Mr. Tata at once ordered some long frames. With these came Mr. Robert Roscoe, an expert fitter, who proved a further acquisition to the Mill. Both Mr. Brooksby and Mr. Roscoe were continually making improvements, and such excellent results were obtained from ring-spinning that within a few years the old-fashioned mules and throstles were gradually replaced at the Empress Mills by the new type of frame. Such was, however, the scepticism with which even English Spinners received the results obtained from the new machinery that for a long time a firm of the eminence of Messrs. Platt Bros. could not be persuaded to take up the manufacture of the Ring-Spinning Frames. But at last even English conservatism broke down, and everywhere the throstle has been entirely supplanted by the Ring Frame for spinning

The late Sir Bazonji Dadabhoy Mehta.

coarse and medium counts of yarn, though the mule is still considered the best for spinning very fine counts.

EARLY GROWTH AND EXPANSION.

As the Mills began to earn money Mr. Tata set aside a due proportion of the profit, to cover repairs and renewals necessitated by depreciation of property and plant and as a reserve for future extensions. As early as 1880 a Reserve Fund, a Depreciation and Renewal Fund, and an Insurance Fund were started. Mr. Tata always looked at his business as a whole, and his active and far-seeing mind was year after year planning new extensions. He could not, however, have carried out these extensions but for the Funds he was accumulating, and this tradition established by him, of regularly setting aside reserves, has been lawfully carried out by his successors, as is evinced by the state of the Mill's various Funds.

With the help of these reserves Mr. Tata refitted all the departments of the Mills, and relentlessly scrapped the old and out of date machinery. As a result of this policy nearly all the machinery in the older blocks has been replaced by the newest and the best of its kind with all the latest improvements, and all the buildings have been kept in a thorough state of repair. The consequent improvement in both quality and quantity of work has

more than justified the large amounts spent year by year for the purpose

INSURANCE FUND.

It was a bold and novel idea of Mr. Tata to make the Mills their own insurers in part, and the policy inaugurated by him has proved such a complete success that, with the help of the premium saved, the Mills have been able to take every precaution against fires, such as those which burned down the Loom Shed in 1878 and the Jailkhana Godown in 1882. Since that date there has occurred no fire in any of the Mills, The buildings, which are all sheds, are provided throughout with Automatic Sprinkler Installations and other fire-extinguishing appliances, such as the Mill's own experience and the Fire Insurance Offices have from time to time suggested. Every year a rateable proportion on the value of all property remaining uninsured is carried to this Insurance Fund. It may be mentioned here that the Empress Mills were amongst the first in India to introduce Sprinklers in Mills.

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES. EXTENSIONS.

Within ten years of their inception the Empress Mills had become the most important factory of their kind in the whole of India. Not only were they paying a dividend of 20 per cent. but they had accumulated large reserves. In 1886 Mr. Tata decided to divert a portion of these large reserves towards increasing the capital. By an issue of 1,500 Bonus Shares, distributed among the Shareholders in the proportion of one new share of Rs. 250 to two old shares of Rs. 500 each, the original Capital of Rs. 15 lacs was increased to Rs. 18,75,000. Three years later the Capital was similarly increased to Rs. 24,00,000 and in 1891 to Rs. 30.00,000.

MILL NO. 2 (Weaving Shed).

The last extension Mr. Tata made in No. 1 Mill was the addition in 1890 of 171 looms to its Weaving Section. (At present the No. 1 Mill has 50,196 spindles and 494 looms.) As there was no more room for expansion and extension there, he started in 1894 to erect a new Weaving Shed, and for the purpose further capitalised the reserves bringing the Ordinary Share Capital to Rs. 37,50,000, which 7 years later, to provide for a new Spinning Extension, was raised to Rs. 46,-87,000, the figure at which it stands to-day.

The new Weaving Extension, called the Empress Mill No. 2, started work in 1895 with 698 looms and the necessary Engines and Boilers. To-day it has 862 looms.

MILL NO. 3 (Spinning Mill).

This further Spinning Extension was taken in hand in 1899 and Mr. Tata ordered out from England 14,784 Spindles, and began constructing a new building to accommodate them. The new Mill was opened on the 5th July 1901 by Sir Andrew Fraser, then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Subsequent additions have brought the number of Spindles in this Mill to 24,816.

MILL NO. 4 (Dye & Bleach Works).

The Empress Mills Dye House originally consisted of a small Shed in the compound where the present Dye and Bleach Works Buildings stand. It contained only a few vats for natural indigo dyeing. The Empress Mills' Bleach House originally occupied a corner of Mill No. 2. In the course of time the volume of work in the two Sheds grew, and in 1898 Mr. A. Redford was called out as Manager of the Empress Mills Dye and Bleach Works. An electric drive was ordered for this Mill in 1906, and the present building (housing an up-to-date dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant) with its masonry chimney and Engine and Boiler Houses, was completed in 1910. This building was completely fitted with a Grinnell Sprinkler Installation in 1917. In 1919, looking to the increased demand for bleached and dyed goods, it was decided to renovate the Dye and Bleach Works and extend them to double their size and to provide for a larger Engine and Boiler House. The Dye and Bleach Works Extension which is now nearly complete has cost Rs. 11,20,000.

Mill No. 5 (Spinning & Weaving Mill).

In the year 1910 the Empress Mill bought up the Mill property of the Petit Nagpore Svadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for Rs. 4-1|2 lacs. It was decided not only to thoroughly renovate the Mill but also to extend it by increasing the number of spindles from 16,508 to 25,000 and the number of looms from 182 to 500. For motive power it was decided to discard the old defective steam engine drive and to instal in its place an up-to-date Turbo Electrical Plant consisting of a 900 K. W. High Pressure Steam Turbo-Alternator to be supplied by Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., and Messrs. Siemens Bros. and some 30 Induction Motors of Messrs. Mather and Platt's make. All the roofs of the old buildings had to be pulled down, an entire well-lighted saw-tooth structure was provided throughout, and, provision was made for extra space in the Spinning and Weaving Rooms to permit of some small future extensions. This renovated and extended Mill costing Rs. 24-1|2 lacs started work on the 1st June 1912. To-day it has 25,340 Spindles and 804 looms.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL.

In order to place its financial arrangement on a permanently sound footing more especially in view of additional responsibilities entailed by Mill No. 5, the Company, in the year 1912, issued 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each bearing Cumulative interest at 5 per cent. These shares were offered to and were fully subscribed by the public.

WASTE PLANT.

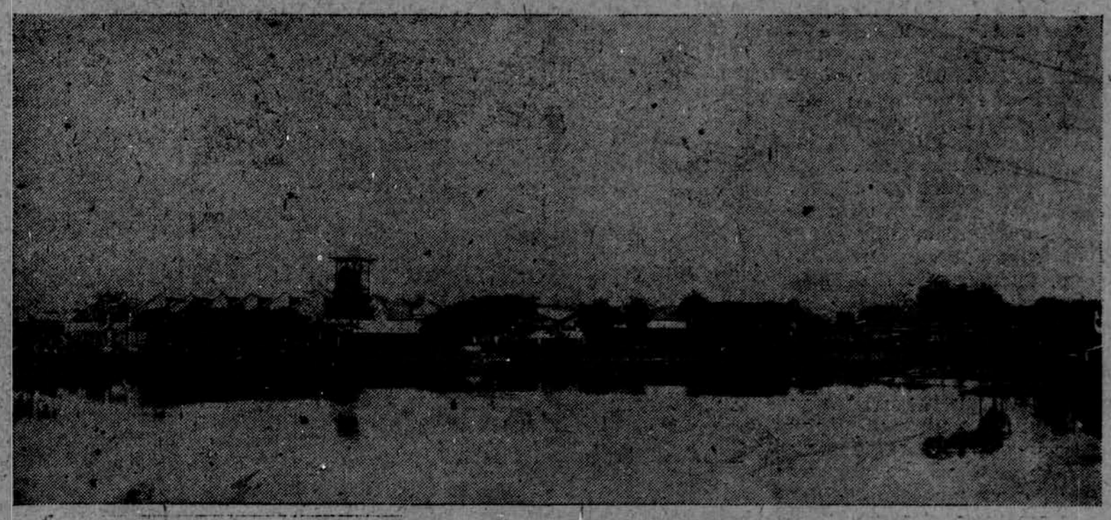
In order to utilise the Cotton Waste produced by the Mills, the Company ordered out in 1917 a complete Waste Plant, consisting of 480 Spindles, 32 Looms and 2 Raising Machines, with the necessary Preparatory Machinery. The whole Plant, including driving arrangement, which is located near Mill No. 3 and which cost about Rs. 3 lacs, began working in 1922.

THE CENTRAL POWER STATION.

In 1919 the Directors of the Company sanctioned a Scheme to double the Dye and Bleach House and to erect a Power House to drive electrically the Dye and Bleach Works Extension, Mill No. 2, the Waste Plant and other smaller departments of Mills Nos. 1 and 3 of which the then existing drive was uneconomical. But prices of machinery ruled abnormally high at the time and the question was kept in abeyance. In 1923 when prices had reached a reasonable level the question was again taken up. New factors had meanwhile developed and account had to be taken of same. The successive failures of the monsoons of 1920 and 1921 had created a serious situation. A Hydro-electric Scheme was considered, but was dropped on account of its prohibitive cost of about Rs. 60 lacs. Finally a Central Power Station Scheme, comprising a Central Power House and a masonry chimney 200 feet high and and 11-1|2 ft. in diameter, in the compound of No. 4 Mill, was adopted. The Power House accommodates 3 Turbo Generators of 1,500 K. W. each and 6 Tubular Boilers of Babcock and Wilcox's make, a type most suitable where space is the chief consideration.

Ginning & Press Factories and Selling Agencies.

True to his ideal of making his Mill a Model one, a compact and self-contained unit having its own arrangements for purchases of the raw materials (Kuppas), for ginning and pressing it, and for sales of its products (yarn and cloth), Mr. Tata planted the Company's first Ginning Factory at Wardha in 1885. A Press was subsequently attached to the Factory, and with the expansion of the Company's business more Gin-



Empress Mills, No. 4.

Dispensary for men.

The Creche.

ning and Pressing Factories were started in the different cotton growing centres of the Central Provinces, the Berars and the Nizam's Territory. At one time the Company had Factories at Shirpore and Kharangna in District Wardha (C. P.) and at Akola and Pandharkawada in Berar. Those were days when cotton of good quality and long staple was grown at most places in the Central Provinces and Berar. But the exotic Roseum, which is practically useless for spinning purposes but which is comparatively a very good yielder, became the favourite of the cotton-growers, and the Mills had to look elsewhere for their requirements of long staple cotton and consequently to dispose of the above four Factories. The Company now owns Ginning and Pressing Factories at Wardha, Hinghanghat and Warora in the Central Provinces, at Yeotmal in Berar, and at Umri in the Nizam's Territory.

The Company has its own Agents for purchasing its requirement of cotton in the Central Provinces, Berar, the Nizam's territory, the Punjab, Surat, Ahmedabad and Dharwar Districts in the Bombay Presidency, and at Coimbatore and Tirupur in the Madras Presidency. And the Mills' purchases of Cotton are mostly made by or through the Mills' Chief Selling Agents, Messrs. Jamnadhar Podar and Co., a Marwari firm whose business connections with the Tatas date back to the time of Mr. Jamsetjee Tata's father. The other purchasing Agents are Messrs. Hormusji Hirjibhoy and Co., for Yeotmal (Berar) and the Southern Maratha Country; Messrs. Darabji Bros., for Bhensa (Nizam's Territory), and Messrs. Tumboly Bros., for Navsari.

Just as the Mills have over a dozen Agencies of their own for purchasing cotton so as to avoid the middleman, so also in disposing of their manufactures have they kept, in pursuance of Mr. Tata's ideal, the policy of as far as possible reaching the consumer direct. There are some 35 Selling Agencies scattered all over India including one at Rangoon at all of which a consumer can obtain at retail prices even a single piece of the Empress Mills' various manufactures.

Most of these Selling Agencies are managed by the Marwari Firm of Messrs. Jamnadhar Podar & Co. mentioned above, whose founder, the late Seth Jamnadhar, worked hand in hand with the founder of the Empress Mills to introduce its manufactures into the different markets of India and to make the "Nag Chhap"—the trade mark on the Empress Mills' manufactures—a familiar, almost a household phrase among the merchants, and a synonym for goods of the best quality and of full measure. The firms of Messrs. Nathooram Ramnarayen, Messrs. Ramnarayen Kishendayal, Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj, Messrs. Soniram Jeetmul and Messrs. Nagarmal Podar, who are the Company's buying and selling Agents in various parts of India, are owned by persons who are close relatives of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Jamnadhar Podar & Co., so that for all practical purposes it is the firm of Messrs. Jamnadhar Podar & Co., that is in charge of most of the Mills' Purchasing and Selling Agencies.

Seth Jamnadhar's strenuous, zealous and honest services to the Empress Mills deserves more than a passing notice in this review of their progress. Such service brought him its own reward. His fortunes rose with the fortunes of the Mills, and he acquired both wealth and fame at Nagpur, where he has built a lasting memorial to himself in the shape of the Ram Mandir, a magnificent building which cost him Rupees three lacs. He died only recently at the advanced age of 80 years, on the 31st December 1925, at his residence at Nagpur.

In Central India the Bohra firm of Messrs. Abdulhussein Lookmanji of Burhanpur sell the Mill's Yarn and Cloth, and in the Deccan and South India the Mills are represented by Messrs. The Commission and General Agency, of Bangalore City.

In Central Agencies that purchase the Cotton for the Empress Mills and who sell the products not only in the towns, but in the remoter districts, north, south, east and west, have spread the name of Tata throughout India. The Mills have thus been able to purchase Cotton in the cheapest market and sell their products in various centres without the intervention of any middlemen. And it is this, combined with the policy laid down by Mr. Jamsetjee Tata of strict uprightness in business that has been the secret of the great success of the Empress Mills.

For purchasing Machinery and Stores the Company had in London their Agents Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon & Co., Ltd., from whom the Mills received very cordial co-operation. The connection with this firm lasted for nearly half a century from the very beginning upto the end of 1924.

Mention should here be made of another firm whose connection with the Mills had also been of a very long standing like that of Messrs. Jamnadhar Podar & Co. The late Mr. Sorabji Framji Guzdar was the Company's Mucaddum from the very start and since his death the work has been in the hands of his sons doing business in the name of Messrs. Nusserwanji S. Guzdar & Co.

Sub-Division of 500-rupee Ordinary Shares into 100-rupee ones.

Such is the standing and position acquired by the Empress Mills on the Bombay Stock Exchange that the market value of its ordinary shares has generally been 5 times its paid up value, and this, upto a few years ago, precluded investors of ordinary means from taking up this scrip. With a view to give facility to this class of investors the 500-rupee Share was split up in December 1922 into 5 shares of Rs. 100 each.

DAMP-PROOF MATCHES.

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The New Sunderban Match Factory, of which Messrs. Kar and Company of 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, are the managing agents, have sent us samples of their Arati brand matches. These matches have received high praise from chemical experts as being absolutely damp-proof. The one fatal defect of the indigenous manufacture has, therefore, been removed. In appearance and make-up these matches compare very favourably with the Swedish manufacturers.

Jamsetjee N. Tata Parsee Girls High School. (Mainly for children of the Staff.)

STRANGE TEXTILES OF 150 YEARS AGO.

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There was an exhibition of Siamese textiles presented to the India Society by Prince Damrong when the society opened its autumn programme in London the other day. Mr. George Coedes, the first director of the recently established Archaeological Survey of Siam, explained that in his opinion they were above a hundred and fifty years old. He did not think that they were made in Siam as no blocks with the beautiful and subtle designs had ever been found there. Mr. Bhushan then spoke of the Indian art of making printed cottons, which had been noted for many centuries. The old wooden blocks carved with much skill and intricate designs had become very rare. He added that he had never seen such beautiful designs and that he considered them fine specimens of the art. Mr. Percy Brown said that the process of hand-printed cottons from blocks had been used from the earliest times, and some of the costumes worn by the figures in the Ajanta frescoes were apparently done with this process. The women of Tibet were known to have worn block-printed cottons in the ninth century. Mr. Lancaster said that the handlooms used in Southern India were considerably wider than those used in other parts, and he suggested that the cloth might have been woven in Southern India and sent back to Siam to be printed in the same way as the Tibetans made their own fabrics but sent them to Pekin to be embroidered. He suggested, as another possibility, that they might have been done by skilled Indian craftsmen working in Siam. In concluding the discussion, Mr. John de La Valette (who in the unavoidable absence of Sir Francis Younghusband, acted as chairman) said that since there was so much uncertainty among the experts as to the country and the technical process by which these textiles had been produced, he would not be expected to venture any opinion on the subject.

MR. D. CLOUSTON.

Mr. D. Clouston, C.I.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, has retired from service after a distinguished career, dating from 1905.

He joined the Imperial Agricultural Service in October 1905 and was posted to the Central Provinces as Deputy Director. Here he made his mark in connexion with research work on cottons. In 1919 he was appointed Director and, in the same year was made a C.I.E.

In June 1923 he was transferred to Pusa as Agricultural Adviser. During the investigations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture he was appointed as Liaison Officer between the Commission and the Central and Local Governments.

Much of the success of the Pusa institution, both in the matter of research and training, is due to his driving power.

Workers of over 20 years' service.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF AUNDH.

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The administration report of the Aundh State (Bombay Presidency) for 1928-29 indicates that the chief imports are:—Rice, salt, sugar, spices, cocoanuts, cloth, yarn coal stationery, piece-goods, timber, tiles, stones, bangles, metal pots, coke, kerosene, raw materials for making glass, soda, cast iron, medicines, chemicals, chemical apparatus, machinery, photographic materials and other, articles of daily use. Of the articles of import coke, coal and raw materials are mainly consumed by Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd., and Ogale Glass Works, Ltd.

The articles of export are:—"Jowari bajri," wheat, cotton, groundnut, turmeric, "jaggery," gram, "tur," linseed, safflower seed wool, khadi, "lugadis," country blankets, cattle, tanned leather, hides, globes, glass chimneys, bangle glass, paper weights, table dishes, electric shades, Prabhakar lanterns, iron ploughs and other agricultural implements, iron decorative railings, pumps, nuts and bolts, steel chairs, kamal crushers, power pumps, winnowers, iron spring cots, and Persian wheels.

Concerning the principal modern industries, it is stated that the demand for the products of Kirloskar Bros., Ltd., was very brisk. During the year, the Company was continually experimenting upon improving the sugarcane mills and the groundnut decorticators and it is gratifying to note that satisfactory progress has ben made in this respect with the result that the new machines will be found to be of greater efficiency and durability.

Concerning the Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., it is stated that the Glasss Department is at present working with two furnaces of one ton capacity each and the demand for its products, particularly lanterns, globes and glass tile is excellent.

The Lantern Department is working very cautiously and economically and is trying to keep its head above water in spite of the very adverse market conditions. As a result of the very unhealthy competition between the German manufacturers of Hurricane Lanterns themselves, the present rates of lanterns have gone to a ridiculously low pitch and this is telling very heavily on other manufacturers.

FACTORS THAT CONTROL PETROL MILEAGE.

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(Contributed.)

A great deal of money could be saved annually by the automobile-owning public through a stricter observance of the factors that control the petrol mileage offered by the average automobile, according to a survey on fuel economy recently completed by the Chevrolet Motor Company.

A gain of from two to five miles on the gallon of gas could be effected, on the average, it was shown, if the motorist paid strict attention to the elements that govern fuel consumption.

The matter of economy has always been a factor of the uppermost importance with Chevrolet in the designing of its cars. Having brought the mileage to a high point ever offered in a six cylinder car, Chevrolet sought to corral in this survey, the many seemingly unimportant details, which through carelessness or indifference on the part of the driver, cut down the mileage that might be obtained through more intelligent handling of the car.

Manufacturers have been doing their utmost to make gains in the direction of greater mileage and now it is felt that with greater co-operation from the driver, motorists may ride millions of miles yearly at no extra fuel cost if the matter of watchfulness can make a sufficiently strong appeal.

Just how this attention to fuel economy brings its reward is illustrated in records of performances coming into the company's offices, which show that although the Chevrolet six is expected to run approximately 20 miles to the gallon, motorists in various sections of the country are getting 23, 24 and 25 miles through just a little added attention to the matter.

The majority of items to be watched are rather obvious to the average automobile owner, but through an inadequate appreciation of their importance, are commonly overlooked.

A FEW POINTS.

The survey sets down specifically a number of factors, which, if observed, should increase the mileage two to five miles to the gallon. They are:—

(1) When standing or waiting for the light to change dont' race your motor.

(2) When you are to make a stop of more than a minute, turn off your motor.

(3) Don't drive at excessive speeds unless the occasion demands. High speed travelling burns more gas.

(4) Remember that the faster you drive the more gas you consume. So when you find that you are about out of gas and are heading for a gas station, take it slowly and your chances for negotiating the distance will be greater.

(5) When starting watch the choke. Don't drive with the choke out a moment more than necessary.

(6) Be sure that your brakes are not dragging. This cuts down your mileage. Get your brakes inspected frequently.

(7) Have your valves ground when they need it.

(8) See that the idling adjustment on your carburetor is set at the proper point so that the mixture is not too rich. If it is not at the proper point it gives you inefficient idling performance and wastes gas.

(9) Don't fill your gas tank full to the cap, some will escape through the vent in the cap.

(10) Don't ride the clutch.

(11) Watch gas line for leaks at joints. Check it periodically to see that fittings are tight.

(12) Be sure that spark is in fully advanced position.

(13) Avoid excessive use of brakes in traffic.

Observance of these suggestions, the survey points out, will save money for the motorist and, add considerable mileage to your driving and reduce the number of necessary stops at the gasoline station.

IRRIGATION IN MYSORE.

Irrigation is a difficult problem in Mysore, but the efforts of the Dewan, coupled with the sympathy of the enlightened ruler, supplemented by the active support of the Public Works Department, have done a good deal to help the ryots. The Naga-mangala taluq is one of the driest with a rainfall of only 25 inches in a year. It has a population of 80,670 whose chief occupation is agriculture. For many years adequate irrigational facilities did not exist in the taluq. The tanks awaiting repairs or restoration were not dealt with seriously. Many of them were not taken up because they were either treated as famine relief works or were postponed for want of funds. This combined with the failure of the rainfall, the dry state of the country, the absence of large rivers and the difficulty for getting drinking water especially during summer, had increased the hardship of the people who sought relief by migrating to places like the Nilgiris, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, and Federated Malay States in search of labour. Thanks, however, to a vigorous and forward irrigation policy inaugurated and pursued by the government since the year 1927, conditions are improving. The migration of the people from their own villages is no longer much in evidence, and this is a proof of the effectiveness of the measures employed during the last three years to induce the people to settle down on their own lands and bring them under irrigation.

STAGES OF PROGRESS.

The works sanctioned since 1927 which are in different stages of progress are expected to bring a total additional area of 2,150 acres under irrigation. They are estimated to cost over Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs. The largest of these is the project for the restoration of the Hiduva tank at a cost of Rs. 1.06 lakhs, the two largest works being the restoration of Manchapana and Anchechatnahalli tanks entailing an outlay of Rs. 44,320 and Rs. 37,800, respectively. A few projects are awaiting sanction and some more are under investigation, and when all the works have been carried out, an additional extent of about 5,000 acres will have been brought under cultivation at the close of the year 1930 at a cost in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 lakhs. This expenditure is nearly four times the annual land revenue of the taluq, which is about Rs. 1.45 lakhs. This means that the year's land revenue of the taluq is paid back to the villagers themselves in the shape of restoration of their village tanks. This great achievement, within the short period of less than two years, would not have been possible, but for the Dewan, Mr. Mirza Ismail, who moved, by the condition of the Naga-mangala ryots, determined to utilise all the resources at his command to give relief to them.

THE GARSIDE COTTON SERVICE.

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The name of Garside is well known wherever raw cotton is a subject of discussion, and many cotton traders in America, England, and Europe will have been interested to learn, says the "Manchester Guardian," that the Garside Cotton Service has been taken over, as from the beginning of October by the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Alston H. Garside first developed his service for the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, and his reports and statistics dealt chiefly with the demand side of the price equation, covering such matters as stocks, carry-over, mill activity, and the probable requirements of spinners both in the United States and abroad. A few years ago, however, Mr. Garside began to conduct the service on his own account, and with the assistance of a former official of the United States Department of Commerce, extended the scope of his service to cover reports and estimates on cotton production in the United States. The cotton crop reporting service has now been acquired by the New York Cotton Exchange, and Mr. Garside will have no further connection with it, but the other services will be continued by the exchange under its own name. The authorities of the cotton exchange in announcing their acquisition, stated that their object is to render the most dependable and comprehensive information that can be extended to the world's cotton trade, so as to assist all those who have an interest in cotton to come to the soundest possible judgments on the market. The reports will not be restricted to members of the New York Exchange, but will be circulated as hitherto.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

CATTLE-BREEDING FARM IN HYDERABAD.

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The Nizam's Government have sanctioned the scheme for a cattle-breeding farm, and an extra grant of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the current budget for this purpose. A site for the proposed farm has been selected some miles from Hyderabad City.

The scheme for the farm was drawn up by the Agriculture Department in consultation with Mr. W. Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert, and Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General in the Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture considers it would take some years before the farm could produce marked results, but its principal object was to improve the milking capacity of the draught cattle of the State.

This would be effected by selecting from local cattle, and a model dairy would be started in conjunction with the farm. Work on the experimental farms to improve crops was also proceeding satisfactorily.

ELECTRIC VS. CRUCIBLE STEEL.

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The extent to which electric steel has gradually replaced crucible steel in the United States, says an American contemporary, is emphasised by a study of recent statistics. Since 1914 the tendency of crucible steel ingot has been generally downward, while that of electric steel upward. From 1914 to 1926 crucible steel declined about 85 per cent. In electric steel the spread between 1914 and 1926 has been one of over 206.5 per cent. increase. The war output of crucible steel in 1917 was the peak for that class of steel since 1912, while for electric steel ingots the war production of 403,068 tons in 1918 has been surpassed since, the high point being the output of 453,692 tons last year. From 1914 to 1928 the decline in crucible steel output has been about 92 per cent., while in electric the spread for the fourteen-year period has been an increase of over 282.5 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

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During the six months ended September, 1929, the value of the imports decreased, as compared with the corresponding period of 1928, by Rs. 12 lakhs or 1 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 121 crores, and the total exports, including re-exports, fell by Rs. 2 crores or 1 per cent. to Rs. 160 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 2 crores or 1 per cent. and re-exports also decreased by Rs. 11 lakhs or 3 per cent. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 281 crores as against Rs. 283 crores, a decrease of Rs. 2 crores or 1 per cent.

Imports of treasure (private and Government) decreased by Rs. 5.33 lakhs to Rs. 13.47 lakhs. Gold bullion fell by Rs. 1,93 lakhs to Rs. 3,42 lakhs, but sovereigns and other British gold coin rose by Rs. 89 lakhs to Rs. 3.76 lakhs and other coined gold by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. The value of silver imported declined by Rs. 4,31 lakhs to Rs. 6.03 lakhs and that of currency notes by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. Exports of treasure decreased by Rs. 1,59 lakhs to Rs. 2,70 lakhs.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

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The intimation recently of the probability that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government will make an offer to purchase the property at the end of the current financial year lends particular interest to the report of the Nizam's State Railways for the twelve months ended March last. Incidentally, it also explains in some measure why the government prefers apparently to make an offer immediately instead of waiting until 1933 before exercising its rights under the contract. Notwithstanding the substantial advance recorded a year ago in revenue from both parts of the system, the latest accounts show that 1928-29 was an even more profitable period in spite of the labour troubles. This time pride of place must be accorded to the broad gauge system, the nett earnings of which in sterling have risen by nearly £41,000 to the record figure of £520,400. On the metre gauge the corresponding total of £350,800, while only a few hundred more than last year, is again the highest in the company's history. Taking the results of the two systems together the company's share of surplus nett earnings comes to £225,500, an increase of £20,000 on the twelve months. As previously announced, no change is proposed in the total distribution, the previous year's special bonus of 2 per cent. being added this time to the rate of the final payment, which is accordingly raised to 8 per cent.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

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The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has instituted a scheme of commercial examinations. It is now well over two and half years that the committee of the chamber gave a practical shape to their idea of having a scheme of commercial examinations—not only to suit the requirements of those aspiring to a general commercial career, but also to provide a curriculum of studies which would prove suitable to Indian trade and commerce. A reference to the analysis and scope of each subject as outlined in the Syllabus ,a copy of which has been placed at our disposal, would show that this latter object has been successfully incorporated in the scheme. That this scheme has been well received could be seen from the fact that in October 1927, when the first examinations were held, 76 cadidates presented themselves for different subjects and groups. This number went up to 98 in April, 1928, and, in April 1929, when the last examinations were held, 106 candidates presented themselves for the same. In 1929, the examinations were held at four centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Madras, showing that the scheme has received an encouraging support from all the centres.

EXPANSION EFFECTS IN CONCRETE.

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Though concrete has come to stay in modern constructional works as a very useful article, it has its shortcomings, the overcoming of which has been engaging the attention of many a chemical engineer. The most important shortcoming is the expansion effect so frequently observed in concrete. Recent investigation to obviate this defect shows that by the continued action of sulphate waters on Portland cement, a calcium sulpho-aluminate is formed which is believed to be the causal agent responsible for the expansion effects. The exact nature of the compound, its condition of formation and stability have been studied recently by the Portland Cement have been studied recently ment of Commerce of the United States. It has now been found that it is formed by the interaction of sulphates with lime and aluminates; it is relatively stable in water, but is decomposed solutions of magnesium salts and of carbonates. A second calcium sulphoaluminate also isolated contains far less sulphate; it is relatively unstable and is consequently believed to have no significance [illegible] concrete is concerned.

"KONEL"—A NEW METAL.

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The introduction of a new metal known as "Konel," which is being credited as much stronger than other metals at high temperatures and which is suitable for use in the moving parts of internal combustion engines and other extremely hot places, has been recently announced by the Westing-house Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg. The metal has been patented. Originally developed in the Westing-house Company's Research Laboratories as a substitute for platinum in the manufacture of filaments for wireless valves, the new metal was discovered to be harder to forge than steel, and to be very tough at very high temperatures, when most metals lose their strength. The inventor is said to be Dr. E. F. Lowry, a Graduate of the Ohio State University. The cost is given as being only a few dollars a pound of the metal. The life of "Konel" valve filaments is reported to be approximately ten times longer than that of other filaments. Valves with filaments made of it are operated at a temperature of 175 degrees colder than valves with platinum filaments, but give the same emission.

"CHROMADYNE."

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From a Special Cable recently broadcast, it is learnt that two eminent research workers of Christ Church, Aston and Atack, claim to have succeeded in transmuting certain elements into gold. This present success of the work represents fifteen years of exacting and dangerous labour in the laboratory using the electric magnetic process. As an off-shoot of this remarkable work, Aston has made another startling discovery of a new force considerably superior to electricity, which he has termed "Chromadyne." He is convinced that this new force is at least ten times as powerful as electricity.

THE "PHOTO REFLEX."

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Luther G. Simjian, Director of the Photographic division of the Yale School of Medicine, has perfected an invention, consisting of an arrangement of reflecting lenses and an invisible camera, by means of which it is possible for any one to see in reduced scale the image of himself as it will appear in the final finished photograph. The subject is also to arrange the angle and expression to suit himself. Mr. Simjian has spent five years on this apparatus, which is known as the "Photo Reflex."

THE EAST AND WEST TRADE DEVELOPER.

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The October issue of "The East and West Trade Developer" published from its offices at Rajkot, contains a number of useful and interesting articles on Trade, Industry, and Co-operative, and general subjects. It is devoted to the promotion of Indian Export and Import Trade and to the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial interests of the British India and the Indian States.

In the Indian Printer and Stationer Supplement which is contained in this issue there are several articles of particular interest to printers and journalists. This number contains 100 pages and many illustrations.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1).

try. Nobody would sympathise with the Government who were themselves the worst, or best borrowers in the country. Sir Purshotamdas criticised this borrowing policy. All these things, according to him, could have been avoided. They who were interested in the cotton trade in Bombay wanted that lively active market which they had had previously. If there had been comparatively few insolvents in the cotton market in Bombay, the speaker attributed it to the automatic check devised in the shape of a fortnightly clearing Regarding the trading hours at Sewri, the speaker said the Board would look into the matter in the best interests of the trade as a whole.

* * * *

NOVEMBER 13TH:

The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association has recently broadcast an appeal to the literate staff of the Cotton Mills in India, and to all interested in its uplift, and hence in the prosperity of the Cotton Mill Industry in India to assist them in a scheme for the better development of technical education.

With a view to encourage closer attention to the reading and study of textile and engineering journals, magazines and books, the Managing Committee of the Association invites all those interested in the progress and prosperity of cotton mills in India, and particularly its literate staff, to contribute concise notes on textile and engineering subjects in all their varied branches. The points to be considered mainly are improvements in (a) cotton mill machinery in all its progressive stages; (b) methods; (c) mill construction; (d) motive power; (e) accounts and costing.

Contributions may be either original or may be precise or abridgments from articles and notices, appearing or that may have appeared, in prominent textile and engineering journals and magazines, or extracts from authoritative books in the English language. They must be concise, ranging up to 400 words only. All contributions of merit will be duly acknowledged, printed and published in suitable form, with the names and addresses of their authors, (unless otherwise requested.) at the discretion and convenience of the Association.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN MYSORE.

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The report of the working of the Mysore Stores Purchase Committee for the past year shows that they effected purchases of stores in India and foreign countries of the value of Rs. 33.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 14.23 lakhs represented the value of orders placed in India. It is worthy of note that local industries and manufacturers are also coming in for an increasing share of patronage. Thus, for instance, clothing materials for the menials of some of the Government offices were obtained from the Hand-spinning centre Badanaval, while a part of the supply of sandals required for the Police and other departments was obtained from local chucklers, thereby affording employment to some poor families besides giving an impetus to the industry. The encouragement of local industries an important feature of Government's industrial policy and has given wide satisfaction.

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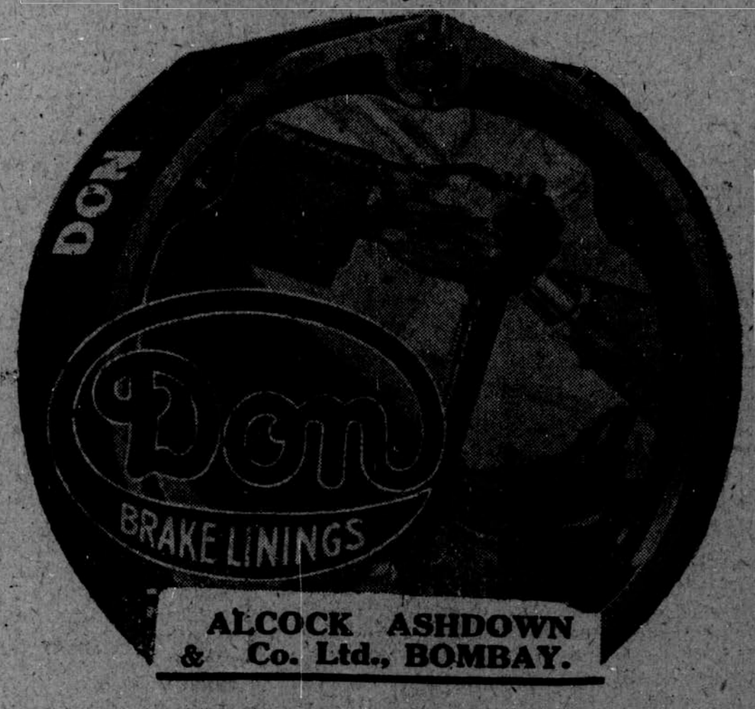

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